

Public opinion
old soldier

THE TIMES

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An abbess's letters to George Bernard Shaw
On screen politics
Peter Kellner foresees a threat to party political broadcasts
Smoking worldwide
Health education versus the multinationals
Opening bat
Cricket season preview on the eve of MCC v Essex

Portfolio

There were three winners in the Times Portfolio competition yesterday. Mr Alan de Raynes Park, London, Miss Pauline Shawcross, South Woodford, London, and Miss Beverly Phillips of 11 Park, London, each scored 266.66. Portfolio list, p 16; how to play, back page Information Service.

Lecturers to stage pay strikes

Eight lecturers are to stage one-day strikes next week in pursuit of their pay. University lecturers will join a "day of action" on Friday, and teachers' industrial action will also affect more than 200 schools this week.

Arter honours

Normanby, Chairman of National Art-Collections, and Lord Carrington, Secretary-General of Nato, have been appointed Knights of Jarar.

Incie regrets

Archbishop of Canterbury in Sydney, that the regretted ministerial decision to allow the right to strike.

Chelsea threat

Greater London Council even Chelsea football club hours to reconsider its bid to buy the club, which would have the right to close.

Postal delays

Postal services in Coventry, Birmingham and Preston were halted by local strikes today as staff elsewhere tried to clear the 20-million backlog of mail.

Week poll date

President Sartzetakis of Greece set for a general election on April 22, at least four months after Parliament's four-year term ends.

ENIGMA

Day in Computer Horizons: Times launches a six-week series of codebreaking competitions with valuable prizes. Each week readers will be invited to crack the code and a chance of winning a first prize of a British Airways round-the-world flight for two for £1,000 cash for the trip. Additionally there will be 25ish Telecom Viscount Super Inphones to be won each week. You will find your first clue on page 25.

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Hattersley offers new 'compact' to unions

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Mr Roy Hattersley, shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday offered Britain's trade unions a new economic "compact" with the Labour Party.

He said the new relationship should begin immediately and form the basis of a pact between a future Labour Government and trade unions.

Speaking at the annual committee meeting of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Mr Hattersley, who is deputy leader, said that unlike older versions of the compact there was no intention of introducing an incomes policy, statutory or otherwise.

But he warned the 124 delegates that the "massive boost" which a Labour Government would give, the economy should, as far as he was concerned, be channelled into the creation of jobs rather than into increasing wages.

Mr Hattersley's speech constituted an important declaration of an economic policy which seeks to avoid the old pitfalls of the Labour Government-trade union nexus. It also formed the start of a campaign to urge trade unionists to vote for the retention of the political levy, which forms the party's primary source of income.

Labour had pulled itself together over the last 18 months, Mr Hattersley said. "This is our moment to seize the initiative. The nation's conscience has been stirred, and not before time."

The shadow chancellor urged unions to enter joint talks now so that a coherent, mutually agreed policy could be worked out long before the next election.

There should be a thorough investigation of every item on the economic agenda, and answers provided for the most difficult questions.

Discussions should centre on interest and exchange rates, the level of investment, prices and exchange control policies, and the level of earnings consistent with the agreed aims, Mr Hattersley said.

The electorate must be convinced that Labour was responsible, realistic, and above all, honest. The two wings of the movement must sustain a "close, consistent and comprehensive relationship", but it should not be on the basis of "you scratch our backs, and we'll scratch yours".

"Nothing would be more disastrous, both for the next Labour Government and the trade union movement, than a bargain which, on the one hand, required the Government to introduce policies which it knew to be wrong, and, on the other, obliged the trade unions in return to accept policies they regarded as undesirable," he said.

Critics on the right and left would argue that confrontation was better than co-operation, but it was the division between the party and unions which, more than any other single factor, gave the Tories victory in 1979.

The next Labour Government would provide "a massive boost to the economy". The more that could be channelled into investment, training and direct job creation, the more rapid would be the reduction in unemployment.

Kinnock promises NHS shake up

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday committed the next Labour government to a phased 20 per cent pay rise for nurses over two to three years, to halting the Government's programme of competitive tendering for National Health Service cleaning, catering and laundry, and to backing the Royal College of Nursing's plans for a radical change in nurse training.

The Labour leader said that his party would increase the NHS budget by three per cent a year in real terms. That was less than the 4 per cent managed by governments of both parties from the mid-1950s until 1979. But it was more than the 0.25 per cent the Conservatives were providing.

The money was needed to repair the damage from overt and covert cuts in the NHS and the failure to provide sufficient funds for community care. That was forcing relatives to provide a "spare bedroom" health service for those discharged too early from hospital and for the chronically sick, elderly, mentally ill and handicapped.

Mr Kinnock said present trends in the health service were "horrible", but the Labour Party could not commit itself to 4 per cent growth because of the damage done by the Government to the country's wealth-creating base.

He told the Royal College of Nursing's annual congress in Bournemouth that the Government's decision that any pay award for nurses over three per cent would have to be financed from existing funds was "intemperate".

He added: "I do not believe there would be any sympathy for a government which insisted that the NHS should be further impoverished in order to provide nurses with a rise that Continued on back page, col 6



Bedside manner: Mr Kinnock took time off from the Bournemouth conference to visit sick children at Poole Hospital. With him is Justin Entwistle, aged 14 months.

Union calls emergency meeting on Todd letter

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The executive of the Transport and General Workers Union has called an emergency meeting on Thursday after the disclosure that Mr Ron Todd, the winner of last year's controversial leadership ballot, wants to explain a letter he has written to the union leadership.

The meeting was announced by Mr Moss Evans, the outgoing general secretary, who said Mr Todd wanted to address the executive council about the letter. The meeting has been brought forward from May 9, when it was planned to discuss the crisis facing the union.

Mr Todd refused to discuss the contents of the letter. "I will explain the letter to the general executive council and the general secretary has called the meeting for that purpose. Until then the letter is the property of the council," he said.

There was strong speculation in union circles that Mr Todd's letter may contain a call for a fresh ballot supported by the argument that only a new vote would dispel the uncertainty hanging over the union and its future, if as planned, he took over in July as general secretary.

Last night's dramatic development in the ballot-rigging controversy came after Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour

Continued on back page, col 6

'Final' 5% pay offer to civil servants

By Our Labour Correspondent

The Government last night made a "final" pay offer of about five per cent to Britain's 500,000 white collar civil servants and called for a re-opening of talks on a long-term Civil Service pay system.

Union leaders are to discuss the offer today but said it was "totally unsatisfactory" and last night at least one union rejected it and urged the Government to put the dispute to arbitration.

The Government's offer, which closely mirrors the award made to one million local authority manual workers, whose rate is regarded as a benchmark for public service pay, will not be improved, Treasury officials insisted.

The unions have been in disarray over calls for industrial action on the previous offers of four and 4.4 per cent. Last night their most likely course seemed to be to press the Government to honour its arbitration agreement and allow their claim to go to the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal.

Last year the Government rejected this and there are few signs that it will now agree. The announcement of a re-opening of talks on the Megaw committee report, which made recommendations on a long-term system for deciding pay increases, was welcomed by the unions.

The Government's offer would give a five per cent increase to two-thirds of civil servants on average rates and 4.75 per cent for the rest. There will be a minimum increase of £4 a week for full-time adult staff and the minimum for those under 18 will be £3 a week. There are 4.75 per cent increases in allowances and with rises in London weighting the increase will be about 4.9 per cent.

Union officials said this would probably be rejected by all eight unions because it did not match inflation or rises in earnings in general.

Police fail in Polish appeal

Warsaw. The Supreme Court yesterday upheld long jail sentences imposed on the four Polish secret police officers who murdered the Solidarity priest, Father Jerzy Popieluszko (Roger Boyes writes).

The main defendant, the former police captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, had tried to shift the blame for the murder on his immediate superior, the former Colonel Adam Pietruszka. Yesterday the colonel's wife could stand the accusations no longer and cried out "It's not true."

The three judges yesterday dismissed Piotrowski's arguments that the murder of the Solidarity priest was unpremeditated and decided that he would have to serve out the 25-year-jail sentence. Howe rebuked, page 8

Moscow expels three Britons in angry tit-for-tat

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Soviet Union has expelled three British officials in retaliation for Whitehall's decision last week to send home two Russians from London.

Diplomats who had feared a "tit-for-tat" move by Moscow, were taken back by the strength of the Russian response - which reflects Soviet anger over last week's action by the Foreign Office.

Unconfirmed reports named Captain John Marshall, British naval attaché in Moscow, and one of his two assistants as among the trio who have been given their marching orders.

The Soviet decision, which has struck another damaging blow at what had previously been improving Anglo-Soviet relations, was communicated to the British Ambassador in Moscow, Sir Iain Sutherland, who was summoned to the Foreign Ministry yesterday.

The summons is known to have come from Mr Vladimir Suslov of the ministry's second European department, but neither the embassy nor the Foreign Office would make comment.

The two Russians expelled from Britain last Thursday were Captain Oleg Los, assistant naval attaché, and Mr Vyacheslav Grigorov, charter manager for the Aeroflot airline.

The Foreign Office gave warning that Britain would take "an extremely serious" view of any retaliation, which would be quite unjustified. Notwithstanding that, there had been a general expectation that Moscow would be unable to resist a counter move. As there is only one British official based with British Airways in Moscow, there was speculation over how the Russians would respond to the loss of Mr Grigorov.

Both Mr Grigorov and Captain Los left London at the weekend with their families, protesting their innocence of the espionage activities of which they had been accused - albeit in the nicest diplomatic language - by the Foreign Office.

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Gorbachev to attend UN session

Hopes for New York summit with Reagan

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, will attend the United Nations General Assembly session in September and will almost certainly use the occasion to hold a full summit meeting with President Reagan, a senior Soviet official said yesterday.

In a parallel move, Mr Geidar Aliyev, one of the younger generation leaders in the Kremlin, confirmed that Moscow wanted a freeze on nuclear weapons testing beginning in August - a month before the summit - as well as a freeze on missile deployments in Europe and an end to space weapons testing.

The moves are seen as stepping up pressure on the West as the new Kremlin leadership unravels its propaganda offensive on disarmament. Further developments are expected today, when Mr Gorbachev delivers an address to the first Central Committee plenum to be held since his election as party leader a month and a half ago.

The plenum will also make changes in the Politburo and the Secretariat to consolidate Mr Gorbachev's position as he prepares far-reaching economic and personnel changes, as well as the programme for the next party congress.

On Friday, Mr Gorbachev holds a summit with his East European allies in Poland to renew the Warsaw Pact - first signed 30 years ago - for another 20 years. Diplomats say the Warsaw Pact meeting will give

Mr Gorbachev set another platform in his last moving campaign to seize the initiative on East-West relations and arms control.

The campaign opened two weeks ago, when Mr Gorbachev declared a unilateral freeze on Soviet missile deployments in Europe.

At a Kremlin meeting yesterday marking Lenin's birthday, attended by Mr Gorbachev and

The first round of the Geneva arms talks ends today after six weeks of secret negotiations on space-based weapons and long range and medium-range nuclear missiles. The second round is due to start on May 30. Leading article, page 13

most of the Politburo, Mr Aliyev described the freeze proposal as "a major step", adding that Moscow had also suggested at Geneva an end to space weapons development. It supported the idea of a freeze on nuclear weapons testing beginning on August 6, the fortieth anniversary of Hiroshima.

Moscow was ready "to resume immediately talks on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons testing," he said. "We will gauge the intentions of the US by its deeds."

Mr Viktor Afanasyev, the editor of Pravda, yesterday told Reuters that Mr Gorbachev would attend the United Nations General Assembly in September.

For many commonwealth veterans, old age is more of a fight than World War II.

They survived the bullets and bombs. Now they face an equally frightening prospect. Growing old.

Their fight for freedom has now become a struggle against illness and infirmity. Injuries received during the war have left many veterans disabled in later life. Many live in poor countries which lack even the basic facilities for their care.

The British Commonwealth Ex-Services League desperately needs money to provide assistance where it is most urgently required: hospital treatment, shelter homes, subsistence grants for widows. Even wheelchairs.

We do everything we can. But we can do so much more with your help. Please, don't leave them to fight alone.

The Prince Philip Appeal for Commonwealth Veterans

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☐ Please send a leaflet with more information.

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TIN 1

To The Prince Philip Appeal for Commonwealth Veterans, 48 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5JG.

Help heal the wounds of two world wars.

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Miners approve pay deal and move to recover union funds

By our Labour Correspondent

A miners' delegates conference formally accepted a 10.68 per cent pay deal yesterday, giving them their first increase for 30 months. They also approved the first steps to be taken towards the National Union of Mineworkers regaining control of its funds.

The conference, in Sheffield, voted to accept the pay deal, covering two years, which gives basic rate increases of up to 12.5 per cent, including consolidation into basic rates of a bathing and changing allowance.

Miners' leaders are expected to agree to a claim for a "substantial" increase at the annual conference in July in preparation for next winter's negotiations. Meanwhile the union will be pressing to recover most of the £8 million-plus of its funds that were sent abroad before the start of the 12-month strike.

It is believed that about £6.5 million is still held in banks in Luxembourg, Dublin and Zurich. Mr Trevor Baxendale, secretary of the NUM's white collar section, said the decision to repatriate the money was taken to avoid it being further depleted by legal and sequestration costs.

Discussions will be held between the Receiver, who still controls the unions' assets and the sequestrators to establish how the union will be able to use the funds. The sequestrators, senior partners in the

College lecturers intensify pay fight

College lecturers yesterday announced they will stage a series of five regional one-day strikes in support of their pay claim.

The National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, with 76,000 members, said that the strikes would coincide with rallies in ten big cities.

The announcement comes a day before the start of another round of pay strikes in schools by members of the National Union of Teachers, the largest teaching union.

More than 201 schools in 20 local education authority areas will be hit by one, two and three-day strikes, involving 4,000 teachers between today and Thursday.

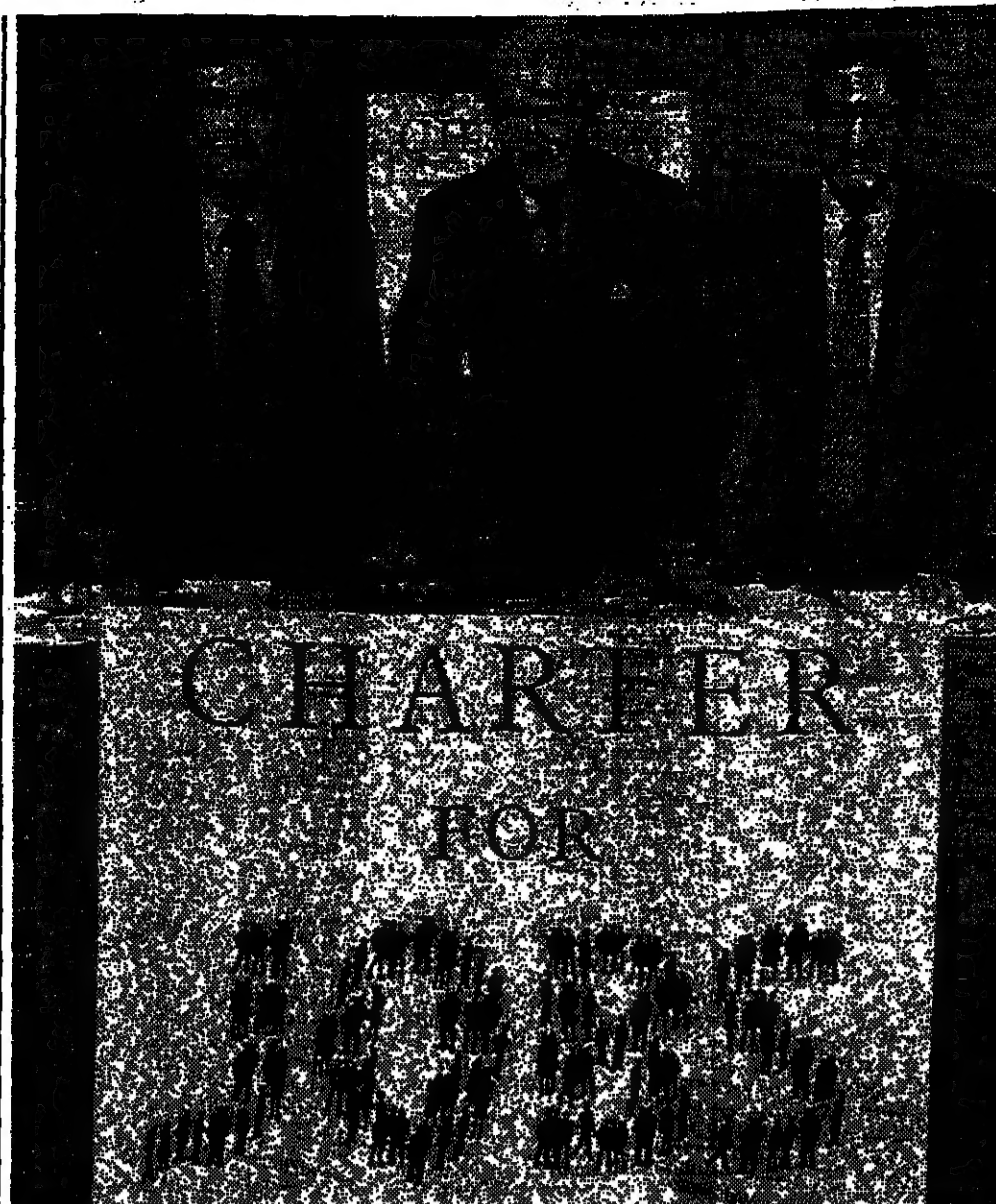
Dons in 44 universities will be joining the pay battle on Thursday when they stage a day of action in pursuit of a salary review. The Association of University Teachers, with 32,000 members, want a 22 per cent pay rise and has rejected an offer of 4 per cent.

NATFHE, the college lecturers' union, said it was balloting members on the strike action, which will take place between May 8 and May 21. Members in 600 branches have been working to date.

The lecturers' dispute has been in stalemate since talks with employers broke down after a long session in London on March 22.

The union rejected a 4 per cent offer. It had asked for 20.5 per cent and some structural improvements.

Demand for more militant action are expected at the union's annual conference in Plymouth next month if the dispute is still unsettled.



At yesterday's launching of the unemployment campaign, left to right, Mr John Shields, director of the Charter for Jobs and the Employment Institute, Sir Richard O'Brien, the chairman, and Professor Richard Layard, chairman of the executive committee. (Photograph: Chris Harris)

Campaign to create jobs opens

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

A campaign against unemployment, including a Charter for Jobs and an Employment Institute, was formally launched yesterday.

The campaign, undertaken by a coalition of politicians, businessmen, economists, churchmen, trade unionists and journalists, is under the chairmanship of Sir Richard O'Brien, former head of the Manpower Services Commission.

"We wish to reverse the tide of defeatism about unemployment and establish the notion that government policy does affect unemployment for good or evil," Sir Richard said.

The Charter for Jobs contains a three-point plan for reducing unemployment. Through a substantial rise in public infrastructure investment, emphas-

ing labour-intensive projects; a reduction in employers' national insurance contributions; and a form of job guarantee, such as an expanded community programme, for the 1.25 million long-term jobless.

Professor Richard Layard, of the London School of Economics, and chairman of the campaign's executive committee, said: "It is perfectly respectable to believe that something can be done about unemployment. There is an alternative."

The patrons of the campaign are Mr Edward Heath, Mr James Callaghan and Lord Wilson of Rievaulx, all former prime ministers.

As well as Labour and SDP/Liberal Alliance politicians, the campaign is supported by Conservative Party

Company in surplus milk offer stays shut

From Tim Jones, Cross Hands, Dyfed

Dozens of farmers who turned up yesterday at the offices of a west Wales company which had promised them a profitable return on their surplus milk, found the doors locked.

Mr Courtney Ferguson, also founded Microbiotic Farming Enterprises at Cross Hands, Dyfed, closed the offices a month ago leaving a notice saying he would reopen yesterday.

Farmers throughout Britain have invested in a project under which the company leased micro-organisms in 210 units, with a guarantee of a 500 per cent profit over six months for culture grown on grated cheese, and in glasses of milk.

Mr Ferguson who said the cultures would be used to manufacture high-protein biscuits for Third World countries has been reported as being abroad organizing additional funds to re-finance the company.

Raid charges

Serena Depina, aged 21, wanted in Italy on robbery charges after a terrorist bank raid in Rome in 1982, gave herself up at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday and was remanded in custody for a week.

Scottish Tories list grievances over rates

By Ronald Faux

The concern Scottish Conservatives feel about the damage rating reform is reflected in the agenda for the party's Scottish conference in Perth next month, published at a press conference in Edinburgh yesterday.

There are 37 motions from constituency parties in Scotland condemning what is seen as the Government's failure to correct or replace the rating system.

Only one motion, from Edinburgh Central, will be debated. It demands immediate action to fulfil what it calls the Conservative Party's commitment to introduce a more equitable system on the grounds the government's credibility is being seriously damaged by the failure to replace rates by a fairer system of local government financing.

The debate will be taken by Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland. This is seen as a measure of the Government's seriousness on the issue. It is thought unlikely that any detailed scheme will be announced by Mr Younger or Mrs Thatcher when she addresses the conference.

Security at the conference, which lasts from May 8 to 10, will be strict. Mrs Thatcher will be six Cabinet ministers and security at the conference hall will be the overall responsibility of Mr Donald Maclean, president of the Scottish Conservatives, whose wife Muriel was killed in the Brighton bomb explosion.

Mother seeks £15,000 for girl's operation

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The mother of Brooke Matthews, aged five, the world's youngest heart-lung transplant patient, is trying to raise £15,000 to meet the bill for the girl's operation, carried out at Harefield Hospital, west London, six weeks ago.

Mrs Deborah Matthews insisted yesterday that when she and her daughter came from Australia for the operation, she had been told to believe it would cost £15,000. That sum was given by the public after the girl's father was arrested for allegedly robbing a hamburger bar in Melbourne to pay for the surgery.

The hospital says the bill is likely to be £30,000 and no estimate of £15,000 was ever given. There has been a misunderstanding within the Matthews family.

Mrs Matthews said: "I would not have come half way round the world with only half the money, expecting the operation to be done, if I had known."

Mrs Matthews, who is separated from her husband and is now trying to raise the outstanding cash from Australian authorities. "I have been in touch with the state government and they have washed

their hands of it and passed it on to the federal government", she said in Harefield yesterday. "They are looking into my case but have given me no assurance."

The child was playing happily in the hospital grounds yesterday. Doctors say she has made excellent progress.

Mr Jonathan Street, a specialist for the hospital, said it was difficult to estimate the costs of heart-lung transplant surgery because the amount of treatment necessary was different in each case. The hospital was not pressing Mrs Matthews for payment and the treatment of the girl remained the priority.

The irony for Harefield is that the hospital has been chiefly responsible for the dramatic drop in the costs of transplants in recent years. Surgeons there, led by Mr Magdalen Yacoub, have transplanted 187 hearts since January 1980 and the average cost of such an operation is now between £7,000 and £9,000, compared with £26,000 five years ago, because improved techniques mean that patients are allowed home 10 days or so after surgery, compared with six weeks in the early years.

Cost and success rate of transplants improve

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The costs of heart transplants have fallen, and life expectancy and quality of life for patients have improved during the past four years, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday.

He was publishing the report of a study commission by the Department of Health and Social Security into the costs and benefits of such operations. Gradual expansion of heart transplantation within the National Health Service has been suggested by government advisory committees.

Mr Fowler said he would await the recommendations of the Supra-Regional Services Advisory Group, made up of

doctors and laymen, before deciding on the extent and nature of any expansion of the transplant service.

At present, heart transplants are carried out at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, and Harefield Hospital, west London. The two units were allocated £800,000 each this year for the operations.

Mr Fowler said the Supra-Regional Services Advisory Group "will need to take account both of the needs of other services within the NHS and the extent to which any additions to the heart transplant service would be dependent on the availability of suitably trained and experienced staff."

Charge may follow chase death

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A youth was yesterday expected to be charged after a car chase involving the police early on Sunday in which two people were killed and three others injured.

A stolen car was driven through the streets of Hove, East Sussex, when the driver was ordered to stop by the police. He failed to do so and the police gave chase.

The car then became involved in a collision with a taxi in which the driver and one of his passengers died.

There have been a number of incidents involving police car chases and the Association of Chief Police Officers is at present looking into the policy of police forces on following and stopping vehicles.

Last week a Croydon inquest was told how three young people were killed in a high speed crash after the police chased a stolen car. Two of the

victims were girls who were found to have been unlawfully killed. A verdict of accidental death was recorded on the car's driver, who had been taking cannabis and drinking. The inquest was told.

In March, seven police cars and two private cars were badly damaged during a high-speed chase in Middlesbrough, Cleveland.

And in January verdicts of accidental death were recorded at a Bristol inquest on two plain clothes police officers, who died after giving chase to a car driven by a teenage driver. He said that he thought they were troublemakers.

No figures are collected nationally on the number of deaths of members of the public in accidents involving police cars. But the London figure in the four years 1981-84 was 21. A further eight deaths involved police officers.

The police are four times more likely to be involved in an accident causing injury than are other drivers in London. The police have an injury rate of one for every 173,000 police car miles driven, compared with a rate for the general public of one injury for every 606,136 miles.

The Metropolitan Police had 5,051 accidents in 1983. And there were 248 injuries to people involved in police car accidents.

Scotland Yard's policy is to follow any stolen car even if it goes off at high speed, although signalled to stop, until it runs out of petrol or another car manages to get in from and stop it. The Yard says that policy is laid down in *The Police Driving Instructors' Manual*. If the car being followed crashes, it is reported as an accident involving a police vehicle even if the police car does not crash.

Creditors chase Best over fee for jail story

Bankrupt former football player George Best is being taken to court by creditors over a £30,000 fee he is said to have received for a series of newspaper articles.

The cash was allegedly paid by *The Sun* for Best's exclusive account of his experiences while in prison.

The creditors, who were said at the time of Best's bankruptcy in 1983 to be owed more than £115,000, are claiming the money and seek a court order at the High Court in London yesterday. Mr Justice Scott opened and then adjourned the proceedings brought by Best's trustee in bankruptcy.

Labour's welfare state proposals criticized

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday that a Labour plan to abolish the upper earnings limit for National Insurance contributions and increase rates for high earners, could cost three million people an extra £20 to £30 a week.

He also told the Commons that Labour's plan for the reform of the welfare state would cost the exchequer about £13,000 million, the equivalent of 15p in the pound on the standard rate of income tax.

Opening a poorly attended Labour debate on Government

"Dismantling of the welfare state", with a limit of only 27 Labour MPs in the chamber in the opening stages, Mr Michael Meacher, the Opposition spokesman, said that he believed his consultative paper had "substantial vote-winning potential".

The Government would be the enemy of the pensioner if it destroyed the state earnings-related pension scheme, he said. "I vow that the Labour Party will fight to preserve that scheme. Labour will restore it as one of its foremost priorities on winning the next election."

Parliament, page 4

Rare marine plants in danger from port plans

By Tony Samstag

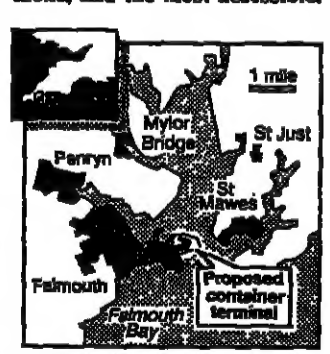
A rare community of marine plants and animals near Falmouth is in "immediate danger" from proposals to build a container port near by the 82-year-old Falmouth and Falmouth Harbour Society said yesterday.

The Falmouth Marine Conservation Area, listed in the authoritative *Invertebrate Red Data Book* as a "threatened community". In the April issue of its journal *Oryx*, the society describes it as "one of the richest areas in Britain and one of the cleanest estuaries in Europe".

Construction of the port, which is hoped will ultimately rival Rotterdam in its ability to handle big numbers of very large ships is expected to begin in July, when a hydrographic survey is carried out primarily with safety of shipping and navigation, a complete.

Most at risk is an extensive "reef" of *maeri*, several species

of red algae that secrete calcium, which builds up on stone or other algae, to form banks of tiny "rhodoliths". In much the same way as coral reefs (to which they are unrelated), the reefs of *maeri* create a habitat for a wide variety of species. The living reef at St Mawes Bank in the Fal estuary is the most extensive and diverse, harbouring nearly 120 species of algae alone, and the most accessible.



Memorial to survivors of death camps

By Patricia Clough

Ten survivors of Hitler's concentration camps met again yesterday to launch an exhibition at the Wiener library in London to launch the fortieth anniversary of their liberation.

One of those present (Mr Zsigl Shiffer (right) was at Theresienstadt concentration camp in Poland where he helped to produce counterfeit money.

Mr Shiffer, who now has his own printing shop, was one of the lucky ones - older colleagues were taken away and never seen again.

He was one of 732 boys and girls aged between 14 and 17, almost the only survivors out of more than a million teenagers in Hitler's camps, who were flown to Britain by the RAF in the holds of Stirling bombers at the end of the war.

About half of them, now in



Mr Shiffer with counterfeit banknotes

their late fifties, still live here including businessmen, architects, managers, company directors, even a poet.

The exhibition is part of a campaign to raise £500,000 to ensure the survival of the library, one of the world's most important centres of documentation on Nazism and the persecution of Jews.

Security screens fence in public at two trials

From Richard Ford

Five-foot high transparent screens have been erected in front of the public galleries in two Northern Ireland criminal courts as a security measure for two "supergrass" trials that are under way.

Groups campaigning against the use of "supergrass" evidence protested yesterday about the measure, which is aimed at preventing a recurrence of the trouble which disrupted the preliminary hearings where two men gave evidence against alleged "loyalist" and republican paramilitaries.

The security screens were erected in preparation for yesterday's appearance of Henry Kirkpatrick aged 27, an Irish National Liberation Army "supergrass" who began giving evidence against 27 people he has implicated in almost 200 alleged terror offences.

The trial involving Kirkpatrick continues today.

Nurses' pay Growing sense of injustice

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

A ward sister would have to be in nursing for at least eight years before she received the £8,556 a year that a police constable aged under 19 receives in London.

Nurses' average weekly pay is barely two-thirds that of primary and secondary school teachers, whereas it was more than three-quarters in 1975. An enrolled nurse at the end of two years' training is likely to take home £67 a week.

Those figures, produced by the Royal College of Nursing, have led to a growing sense of injustice over pay. Nurses' basic pay may range from £3,441 a year, about £66 a week, for an unqualified nursing auxiliary aged 16, to £26,235 for the highest paid regional nursing officers.

But 38.5 per cent of nurses and midwives earn less than £101 a week before tax. A ward sister with five years' nursing experience and responsible for between 30 and 40 patients is likely to take home £89 a week after tax and other deductions. After six years at the top of her scale she is likely to take home about £110 a week.

Even after allowing for overtime and special duty payments that accounts for about 12 per cent of their pay, nurses consider themselves chronically underpaid.

What concerns the Government about the nurses' pay bill is its sheer size. There are about 550,000 nurses and midwives with an annual pay bill of £3,322 million.

A one per cent increase in nurses' pay increases National Health Service spending by about £33 million a year. Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, committed the party yesterday to restore nurses' pay to its 1980 level, a 20 per cent increase. That would add about £660 million a year to the pay bill.

The number of nurses had been increasing, up almost 40,000 since September 1979 until last year's drop of 3,100, mainly students, as a result of the Government's health service manpower cuts.

But 24,000 of those extra jobs were accounted for by the Government's concession in 1980-81 of a cut in the working week from 40 to 37½ hours. That move is seen by nurses as a reasonable reduction in the commitment to a stressful job. But the Government saw the change as equivalent to a 6.5 per cent pay increase.

The history of nurses' pay has been an unhappy cycle of earnings steadily falling behind other groups and their thumping awards; the revaluation claim of 1972, the Halsey award of 1975, and the Clegg award of 1979. Then in each case there was a steady fall back down the earnings league.

Nurses calculate that their earnings are 20 per cent below those of 1979. There seems no immediate prospect of the gap being bridged.

Last year, for the first time, the nurses' pay review body, set up as a reward to the nurses for

not going on strike in the 1978-79 "winter of discontent", reported. This year's report went to the Prime Minister yesterday.

Last year nurses won a six to eight per cent pay rise putting them marginally ahead of most other health service workers, except doctors. But the nursing unions calculate that since 1979 nurses' pay has increased by 92 per cent, against 109 per cent for doctors and dentists, 94 per cent for ambulance staff, 75 per cent for ancillary staff, and 73 per cent for administrative and clerical staff.

But the nurses face this year the Government's firm declaration that no extra money will be provided for any pay rise above the Government's three per cent limit.

This year, providing no extra funds for an award above three per cent would almost certainly mean ward cleaners and other cuts even allowing for the £100 million that the health authorities are expected to save through efficiency savings. It is a policy that the Royal College of Nursing has condemned as moral blackmail.

	Basic annual pay	Net weekly pay after deductions
Student	£3,917-£4,277	£56-£59
Enrolled nurse	£4,301-£5,044	£57-£78
Staff nurse	£5,393-£5,582	£73-£76
Ward sister	£5,827-£7,751	£85-£110

Figures do not include London weighting, worth £807 per annum in 20 miles of central London and £149 per annum in 20-30 miles.

Shampoo attacks land security guard in court

A man who brought terror to women in his home town, was revealed yesterday at Keith Everitt, a security guard.

Over eight months he carried out a number of attacks near his former home in Bushey, Hertfordshire. Everitt would creep behind unsuspecting women and teenage girls, hold them and then shampoo their hair. Watford magistrates were told he admitted deriving sexual pleasure from what he had done.

Everitt, aged 29, of The Caravan, Bovingdon Raceway, Bovingdon, Hertfordshire, admitted two charges of assault and two charges of criminal damage. He was remanded on bail for reports until May 20.

Thatcher to consider pay reviews

The Prime Minister received yesterday the first three of the five annual reports of pay review bodies, dealing with the pay of nurses and midwives, of professions allied to medicine and of the armed services (Our political Editor writes).

The fifth, from the Top Salaries Review Body, which makes pay recommendations for the higher Civil Services grades, senior officers in the armed services and the judiciary, is unlikely to be ready for several weeks.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia £1.00; Belgium £1.00; Canada \$2.75; France £1.00; Germany £1.00; Greece £1.00; Hong Kong \$2.00; India £1.00; Italy £1.00; Japan ¥1,000; New Zealand \$2.00; Norway £1.00; Pakistan \$1.00; Portugal \$1.00; Singapore \$1.00; South Africa \$1.00; Sweden \$1.00; Switzerland \$1.00; Taiwan \$1.00; Thailand \$1.00; USA \$1.75; Yugoslavia \$1.00.

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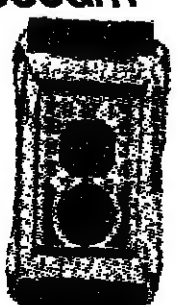
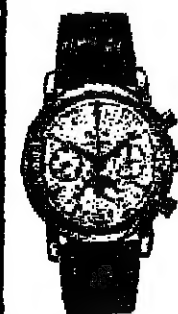
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GLC warns Chelsea to abandon electric fence or face closure threat

The Greater London Council has given Chelsea Football Club until tomorrow morning to reconsider its plan to cage supporters behind an electric fence. Failing that, the council will apply for a High Court injunction to have the Stamford Bridge ground closed.

The club was warned by the council yesterday to stop the installation of an 11kV fence carrying a 12-volt charge. But the club chairman, Mr Ken Bates, said last night that he still plans to switch the current on tomorrow.

In a letter from the council's director general, Mr Morris Stoneforest, the club was warned that it must obtain planning permission for any alterations to the perimeter fence.

Alterations have to comply with the Safety at Sports Grounds Act, 1975 and have to be approved by the local planning authority. The GLC's letter, delivered to Chelsea by

the chairman of the council's public services committee, Mr Simon Turner, said the club was warned several weeks ago that its plan was "undesirable and unlikely to be approved."

But Mr Bates said GLC officials had visited Stamford Bridge last Tuesday and raised no objections. He would be seeking legal advice. "If it is illegal to put the electric fence into operation for Saturday it will not go ahead. If we are told it is legal it will be working on Saturday," he said.

The Department of the Environment said that Mr Neil Macfarlane, Minister for Sport, was awaiting further details of Chelsea's plan, but said the question of planning permission was essentially one for the local authority.

The shadow sports minister, Mr Denis Howell, yesterday repeated his belief that an electric fence could endanger supporters.

If a stand caught fire, a

barrier collapsed, or there was a terrorist attack, supporters would have to be moved on to the pitch. An electric fence would also "discourage" "harmful" supporters.

The Football Association said that its regulations would not prevent Chelsea installing an electric fence. The FA secretary, Mr Ted Croker, said: "We had no prior notice of their intention, so we have not yet formed a hard and fast opinion."

But he added that the FA has been looking at transparent plastic walls as an alternative to unsightly fences in front of supporters. It plans to tryout plastic sheeting at Wembley Stadium soon.

Football administrators will also tell the Prime Minister they believe a system of national identity cards for supporters is impractical. They are due to report back to Downing Street for talks on anti-hooligan measures within four weeks.



Walking the course: Trainer David Nicholson leading Princess Anne and entourage around Tattenham Corner at Epsom race course yesterday when she walked the course before her debut today as a flat race jockey. The Princess, who is patron of Riding for the Disabled, will ride the full Derby course for the charity in a celebrity race.

Court bans release of brain inquiry case report

Mrs Midge Lee, of Islington, north London, the mother of a boy aged three, with severe brain damage, was yesterday refused, by the Court of Appeal, a plea to see an ambulance crew report which might indicate how the damage was caused.

But Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, said he and Lord Justice Mustill rejected the plea, which was connected with a compensation claim "with undisputed reluctance".

"We think there is something seriously wrong with the law if the mother cannot find out what exactly caused this brain damage," he said.

The case arose from a pending damages action by Mrs Lee, resulting from the treatment of her son Marlon, after he was severely scalded in a domestic accident in April 1983.

Sir John told the court that the boy should have recovered. He was taken to University College Hospital, then to the burns unit at Mount Vernon hospital. The next day he developed breathing difficulties. He was put on a respirator and sent back to UCH in an ambulance. Three days later he was found to have very severe brain damage, probably caused by lack of oxygen.

South-west Thames Regional Health Authority, which is responsible for the London Ambulance Service, claimed the right to refuse access to the ambulance crew's report on the grounds that it was made after the possibility of a lawsuit became known and that it was solely for the purpose of obtaining legal advice. Sir John upheld its claim.

Law Report, page 23

Production of C5 tricycle cut by 90%

By Robin Young

Production of the Sinclair C5 electric tricycle has been cut by 90 per cent because sales have not been forthcoming.

Only 10 of the original workforce of 100 were on the production line at Merthyr Tydfil, Mid Glamorgan, yesterday when work resumed after a three-week halt for modifications to a gearbox component.

The remainder have been transferred to washing machine manufacture at the Hoover works where the C5 is made under contract. It was reported that production was being reduced from 1,000 vehicles a week to 100.

The target had been to reduce 100,000 tricycles a year. There are now more than 800 unsold C5s at Merthyr Tydfil, and supplies in 500 mail outlets.

Mr Bill Nichols, a spokesman

Urgent look at death conviction

The Home Office said last night it would consider "as a matter of urgency" the plea by former policeman Noel Fellowes for a declaration that he was innocent of the killing of coin collector Harold Parkinson, 15 years ago.

Mr Fellowes was convicted of manslaughter in 1970 and served four years of a seven-year sentence.

He has always maintained his innocence and when William Clark was arrested and accused of the crime, he hoped his campaign would be successful.

At his trial, which ended yesterday, Clark admitted tying up Mr Parkinson in his home at Overton, Macclesfield, Lancashire, and hitting him three times. But he claimed Mr Parkinson was alive when he left and someone else must have come along afterwards and killed him.

The jury acquitted Clark of manslaughter. But convicted him of a separate robbery in September, 1970. He was jailed for four years.

Brothers fail in plea for trial by combat

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh

Scotland is to be denied the medieval spectacle of a trial by combat after two brothers facing seven charges at the High Court in Edinburgh abandoned an attempt to revive the ancient right yesterday.

Mr John Dowdall, for the defence, said research had shown that trial by combat was no longer an option and the two accused, John and Paul Burnside, of Edinburgh, would be tried by jury.

The last case of trial by combat in Scotland, where the accused settle their guilt or innocence in armed combat with the lord Advocate or his deputy, is thought to have been in 1603. The combat did not actually take place because the earl who had been challenged took flight and escaped down a rope from his bedroom in Edinburgh Castle on the eve of the trial.

The two brothers plead not guilty to the charges which include the armed robbery of a sub-post office.

Signs of buoyancy in homes market

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

An improvement in house sales prospects with demand rising for all types of property, is reported by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in its latest housing market survey.

The institution says that many buyers are showing greater keenness in expectation of a fall in building society interest rates, in line with the recent fall in bank lending rates.

Many of the 251 agents taking part in the survey in England and Wales said that the market was busier than at any time during the past year.

Expensive residential areas of London reflected some of the highest price increases, with rises of 5 per cent or more in the quarter ending on March 31. In the North, the end of the miners' strike has produced a noticeable increase in demand, as well as a rise in the number of houses coming on the market.

Burke's Peerage

A petition to wind up Burke's Peerage and Baronage was stuck out in the Companies Court in London yesterday.

Viewers say TV can mislead

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Viewers increasingly doubt whether television tells the truth, a report commissioned by BBC says.

The survey, to be published in the annual review of the corporation's broadcasting reach, shows that 44 per cent of 148 people questioned said they thought that television could be deliberately misleading, and only 38 per cent regarded it as "generally true".

The research, carried out in 1983 at City University, London, concludes that the BBC is regarded as more authoritative in the commercial channels.

BBC 1 was rated the most accurate and detailed source of information by 35 per cent of those interviewed, compared with only 10 per cent for independent television. BBC 1 is identified most often as the source of news. BBC 2 is regarded as closest to abatement opinion. Independent television's position on news was less clearly defined. Channel 4 was thought to be ill-establishment.

Bankrupts' dependants protected

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Proposals to protect a bankrupt's dependants from being thrown abruptly out of the family home are being made by the Government.

Until now the balance has been in favour of the creditor, so that his interest outweighed that of the family. In most cases, an order could be obtained for possession and sale of the family home, although the bankrupt's spouse and children might suffer.

Now a discussion paper by the Department of Trade and Industry makes new proposals with a view to amendments to the Insolvency Bill, which is to have its second reading in the Commons on April 30.

Taking into account views already expressed in the House of Lords and by the Government's Review Committee, the department says their essence is it would be wrong for a debtor to force his family to continue to live in a house at the expense of the debtor's creditors "for an extended period".

Ponting inquiry is dropped

Investigations into claims that Mr Five, Ponting, the senior Civil Servant acquitted of breaching the Official Secrets Act, committed perjury during his trial have been dropped on the orders of Sir Thomas Hetherington, Director of Public Prosecutions.

Mr Ponting's solicitor Mr Brian Raymond, said the idea that Mr Ponting was "anything but entirely truthful" was nonsense. To have prosecuted him after his acquittal would have been harassment, he said.

Publican jailed for killing

Paul Whitehorn, aged 30, manager of the Market House public house in Hackney, east London, was jailed for four years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for the manslaughter of a suspected troublemaker last July.

Whitehorn said he had intended only to frighten Lee Burke, aged 20, of Alexander Court, Stoke Newington, north-east London, when the safety catch of his sawn-off shotgun failed. Whitehorn admitted manslaughter and illegally possessing a shotgun.

£150,498 for retarded boy

Paul Hopgood, aged seven, of Farnham, Surrey, who was left severely retarded by a health authority's failure to diagnose that he suffered from a rare allergy, was awarded £150,498 agreed damages in the High Court yesterday.

The condition of the boy, who was allergic to protein-based foods, even his mother's milk, went undetected for nine months because a routine blood sample taken soon after birth was mislaid. Liability was admitted by Surrey Area Health Authority.

Fines for cruise base trespass

Eight protesters, the first to fall foul of new by-laws making it an offence to trespass at Molesworth cruise missile base, Cambridgeshire, were fined £25 each by Peterborough magistrates yesterday. The offences took place during the CND Easter rally.

Eight others were fined sums from £25 to £50 for criminal damage.

Ten in court after demo

Ten people appeared in court yesterday charged with breaching the peace after Sunday's disturbance in front of the Queen at the Badminton Horse Trials.

The accused, including a woman, were granted bail at Avon North Court in Yate, near Bristol.

Wounded antiques dealer opens fire on raider

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

An antique dealer from Weybridge, Surrey, was recovered in an intensive care unit last night after being wounded three times in an exchange of fire in a man raiding his home.

Detectives believe that Mr Wallace Foster, aged 42, of Weybridge Antiques, may have wounded his attacker in pellets from his shotgun, as two men confronted each other on the landing of his home above the shop. Mrs Foster was injured in a scuffle with a second raider.

Surrey police have opened an ident room and doctors and dentists were asked to report on seeking treatment for shot wounds.

The shooting took place in early hours of yesterday. Two men, both in their 20s, were taken to Mr Foster's shop. One of whom was Mr Foster.

Mrs Foster, aged 37, was in downstairs to open a safe containing £100,000 in jewel-



Mr Wallace Foster and his wife Mary: hurt in raid.

A new IBM job in Britain every 90 minutes.

More exports, more investment and more jobs—these were the principal benefits to Britain of IBM's increased business last year.

Reporting on the year, Sir Edwin Nixon CBE, Chairman and Chief Executive, IBM United Kingdom Limited said, "1984 was another outstanding year for the company, with strong growth throughout the product range as well as a strong export performance."

TURNOVER UP 40%

The company's group turnover in the UK was £2,349 million, an increase of 40% over the 1983 figure.

Sales and rentals to UK customers rose from £932 million to £1,174 million, 26% more than 1983.

Group profit before tax for 1984 was £325 million, an increase of 27%. Profit after tax was £200 million, compared to £147 million in 1983.

EXPORTS UP 58%

IBM is Britain's 47th biggest company. Yet it is Britain's 6th biggest exporter.* Exports rose 58% last year, and were worth £1,175 million.

IBM has major manufacturing bases in

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Capital investment in the United Kingdom rose to £149 million for the year. That's a rate of £2.8 million a week invested in this country.

IBM invests in factories, buildings, manufacturing and information technology equipment. But most important of all, IBM invests in people.

OVER 1,300 NEW JOBS

The success of IBM in 1984 led directly to the creation of 1,380 new jobs within the company. That's over 5 new jobs every working day, or more than one every 90 minutes. IBM UK now employs over 17,500 people.

The Chairman commented, "In total, over the past two years, we have added more than 1,900 new jobs, an achievement which I believe is unmatched in the industry." For a copy of Sir Edwin Nixon's full statement and the 1984 Annual Review, write to IBM United Kingdom Limited, External Programmes, South Bank, London SE1 9PZ.

*Source: Times 1000, 1984-85.



JUST THE JOB FOR BRITAIN.

The results for the year ended 31 December 1984 as shown in this statement are not the full accounts. Full accounts have not yet been delivered to the Registrar of Companies, nor have the company's auditors yet made their report on them (Section 11 Companies Act 1981).

PARLIAMENT APRIL 22 1985 Welfare spending • Labour plans • Future of the Falklands

Fowler says Meacher plans would cost £15b a year

WELFARE STATE

Mr Michael Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on social services, faced hostile questioning on Labour's proposals for mortgage tax relief when he opened a debate in the Commons on the dismantling of the welfare state.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, contended that Mr Meacher in his recent proposal for abolition of mortgage tax relief had lifted the veil on Labour's secret manifesto.

Mr Meacher insisted that the paper he presented last week on a review of the tax and benefits system was a discussion document and not a manifesto.

It is only malicious and fabricated press reporting (said) that has implied otherwise. It is because the Tory party to raise its hackles about mortgage tax relief when the so-called Fowler reviews are not only about to abolish housing benefit, it seems, for everyone in employment, but are also about to abolish supplementary benefit mortgage payments for the poorest families struggling to buy a home.

There can be no better proof that the Tory party was founded by the rich, for the rich and of the rich. Mr Meacher was moving an Opposition motion calling on the Government to withdraw its plans to abolish the state earnings-related pension scheme and its proposals to cut back other key benefits as part of its callous dismantling of the welfare state designed to provide even bigwigs tax handouts.

He said that the welfare state, while it certainly needed genuine reform and improvement, remained for the British people the ideal of dignity and security against the face of economic and other adversity over which they had no control.

It is the (continued) destruction of that ideal and the intensification of the means-tested state without dignity and security that has diminished security against which we are raising our voice today. The Government's amendment said its commitment to improve the health care system was shown by increased spending on the NHS. He had news for the Government. Spending was going down and that was official, Sir Kenneth Stowe, Permanent Secretary at the DfSS, confirmed last week to the select committee that current expenditure on the NHS for the last year actually fell.

The truth was that by ending earnings linkage in the up-rating of pensions the Government had lowered the pension for a married couple by £5 a week below what it could have been if Labour's formula had continued to apply.

The Government had fallen back on the Goebbels lie by referring to the Opposition's plan to end mortgage tax relief. He had made unequivocally clear that the paper he presented last week was a discussion document and not a Labour Party policy document.

It was only malicious and fabricated press reporting that had implied otherwise. For the Prime Minister now to reiterate such scurrilous misrepresentation was despicable and demeaned her office.

The only difference between the two parties was that the Labour Party would aim to improve the level of housing aid for the poorest families while the Tory party was apparently determined to abolish supplementary benefit mortgage aid.

Labour would continue with the system of housing aid both for those in rented accommodation and for owner-occupiers. Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, What precisely was the status of the considered report that he put forward? What is Mr Meacher's own personal position? Does he actually support the proposals he put forward a week ago or not?

Mr Meacher: I made clear it was a green paper, a discussion document for serious discussion about a serious issue. I hope it will be treated in that way.

He believed that when people understood the purpose of the document which is to take eight million people who have been reduced to means-tested poverty out of that degrading system, they would have a different view. Anyone was free to see it.

I believe (added) electorally it has substantial vote-winning potential.

Mr Fowler: Does that mean that he is standing by the proposals he made a week ago? From what he has said, I would like to know from Mr Fowler whether it is his intention to abolish supplementary benefit mortgage payments for the poorest families struggling to buy a house who are on supplementary benefit. That is a rather important question for millions of people who might otherwise lose their home altogether.

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THE FALKLANDS

The United Kingdom should start talks with the Argentine as quickly as possible about the future of the fishing industry around the Falkland Islands and dependencies, otherwise they might lose it to the 25 or 30 years Lord Shackleton (1st) said in opening a debate in the House of Lords on the development of the Falkland Islands, the new constitution and future prospects.

The fisheries around the islands, he said, were probably the most profitable in the world and they were being fished by more than a hundred vessels from countries all around the world who were making profits of many hundreds of millions of pounds.

Once a fishing limit was introduced there was a prospect of something like £50 million accruing to the Falkland Islands compared with the present revenue of £4 million or £5 million. That would be a tremendous bonus.

There is a vital need for this (he said) otherwise these rich fishing grounds may be fished out. I hope the Government will move rather more rapidly than they have done already. Already there are signs that some of the fishing to the south of South Georgia has been destroyed.

Would it be too much to hope that the British shrimp water fishing industry might be revived to take advantage of the opportunities around the Falklands in the same way as the fleets of other countries?

To establish fishing limits it would be necessary to have talks with the Argentine. That would not be popular with the Falkland Islanders nor with the Argentines, but this was an opportunity where co-operation might be achieved. It would need an initiative from the Government but if this opportunity for co-operation were missed it might be regretted in years to come.

Lord Kennet (SDP) said that lack of a decision on the Falkland Islands was a sensible solution for the Falkland Islands because it would involve the secession of sovereignty to the other side. There were those in Parliament who unofficially preferred lack of a decision to the Argentine as it was a par with more acceptable solutions like UN trusteeship.

Lord Treigrair, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, said the Government stood firmly by its commitment to enable the Islanders to live in peace and security under a government of their own choosing. These commitments governed its approach to the issue of sovereignty. He wished he could have reported advances in the improvement of bilateral relations with the Argentine Government.

Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar, C) said he wanted to express just a little concern about the possibility of the possible winding up or substantial reduction of the state earnings related pension schemes. He feared they could be reduced and then be forced on to supplementary benefit.

Mr Donald Stewart (Western Isles, SNP) said Britain's health and social security system used to be the envy of the world but spending on it now was much less than that of most other western countries.

Mr Ray Galley (Halifax, C) said there had been a plethora of "Meacherisms" from the Opposition - inaccuracies, selected statistics and scare tactics. Mr Meacher wanted to scrap mortgage tax relief in order to fund his profligate proposals and while he remained on the front bench, no home owner could rest easily.

Mr Charles Kennedy (Ross, Cromarty and Skye, SDP) said the DfSS had used the social security reviews to buy time from the Treasury which had clearly been insisting on major cuts in the system. That short-termist strategy would turn into long-term losses for the welfare state.

Progress of Bills

The National Bank of New Zealand Bill and the Lloyds Bank (Merger) Bill were read the third time in the House of Lords and passed.

Mr Edwards: I have already made representations of the kind he asks for to Sir Christopher Hogg and impressed on him the responsibility the company owes to the area.

I hope that they will appoint senior personnel to assist in development, that they will play their part in making land available to the enterprise zone, and certainly when we come to look at urban programme and selected financial assistance, the needs of the area will be very much in our minds.

Extra capital spending obtained

Latest estimates indicated that current spending by Welsh local authorities for 1984-85 would exceed the Government's planned total by about £30 million, Sir Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of

Government urged to start talks with the Argentine on fishing

explosions. No Argentine politicians had been willing to come to Britain on a return visit.

Lady Vickers (C) said no one would wish to cast the Falkland Islanders adrift in the face of the Argentine extreme nationalism. One could not buy democracy by handing over the Falklands. It was a price they could not and must not pay.

Lord Moncreaf (Ind) said the tourist industry could make a significant contribution to the achievement of a degree of self-sufficiency and independence for the Falklands. There was considerable potential for the islands as a tourist destination. There were many people who would wish to see the ground on which the war was won.

Lord Bessborough (Ind) said the only way to deal with fishery limits was to have a unilateral declaration. In the long term, the most vital significance of the vast and costly Falklands operation was the defence of the sea lanes and security for the free world. It was imperative that the Falklands were always in safe and sound hands.

Lord Eltham (C) said he could foresee no useful defensive role for the Falkland Islands in any future conflict. Such a conflict would either be settled in the UN or through an eyeball to eyeball confrontation between the super powers.

We should (he said) hand over the Falkland Islands in toto with sovereignty and full control to the Argentine. Government within a measurable space of time and I suggest five years would be ample for the inhabitants to consider their position and whether they wish to go or stay.

Lord Cresswell (Peabrook, leader of the Opposition peers, said the one word which stood between Britain and Argentina, between success and failure, was "sovereignty". According to *The Times* last Friday the Government had suggested the resumption of talks with the Argentine Government. If this was true, the Opposition warmly welcomed the initiative. He hoped Argentina would respond; it was their duty to do so in a constructive way.

Lord Treigrair, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, said the Government stood firmly by its commitment to enable the Islanders to live in peace and security under a government of their own choosing. These commitments governed its approach to the issue of sovereignty. He wished he could have reported advances in the improvement of bilateral relations with the Argentine Government.

Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar, C) said he wanted to express just a little concern about the possibility of the possible winding up or substantial reduction of the state earnings related pension schemes. He feared they could be reduced and then be forced on to supplementary benefit.

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Concast decision sought

STEEL The lack of a decision on a Concast-Continental casting project for Llanwrnog was a poor reason for all the record-breaking performances at the steelworks in recent years, Mr Roy Hughes, an opposition spokesman on Wales, maintained at question time in the Commons.

Mr Hughes said no Concast project had been authorized for the 1985-86 financial year. He urged the Secretary of State for Wales, Mr Nicholas Edwards, to seek an urgent meeting with the chairman of the British Steel Corporation to see the project was given the go-ahead without delay and that resources were provided for it.

Mr Edwards said decisions had not yet been taken on BSC's corporate plans for the year in question. The chairman, he said, is very much aware of the importance of Concast. We have discussed the further consideration that BSC is giving to the way in which future investment will take place.

Mr Ian Grist (Cardiff Central, C) would Mr Edwards hazard a guess how much investment in Llanwrnog has been endangered or delayed by the recent miners' strike?

Mr Edwards: The BSC chairman recently estimated the cost for 1984-85 for BSC of the strike at £175 million.

State for Wales, said, Capital spending provision looked like being exceeded by between £10 million and £20 million, he added during Commons questions.

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarfon, Pl C) said these were relatively small figures in the context of Welsh local authority spending which would not justify the Government's draconian measures to curtail local authority powers.

The major problem facing people in Wales was unemployment, said Mr Edwards, and the local authority capital spending offered a good tool to try to generate jobs.

Mr Edwards said it was because of the relative constraint by Welsh authorities on current spending that they had been able to obtain substantial extra capital provision for local authorities there.

Sir Anthony Meyer (Chwyd North West, Pl C) said the 50 per cent restriction on the capital receipts that local authorities may spend was causing disproportionate resentment. The restriction should be lifted as soon as the economic situation permitted it.

Mr Edwards said there had been substantial extra capital provision in Wales; per head it was nearly double that in England.

Mr Roy Hughes, an opposition spokesman on Wales, said there were to be 1,000 redundancies at Concast and 800 jobs were going to St John's colliery, Maesteg, and 750 at BP. What extra resources would Mr Edwards make available to allow local authorities to cope with the heavy extra welfare problems?

Mr Edwards said total provision for local authorities had been announced in considering urban allocations, the urban programme and urban development grant and other matters, the Government would take particular note of closures of this sort.



Geoffrey Smith

Commentary

The Government seems to have been unable to decide which way the wind was blowing in its response to the new Employment Institute and its campaign against unemployment. Was this initiative borne by a harsh and destructive north-easterly? Or was it brought by a gentle south-westerly breeze, a little damp but potentially warming?

Some observers have attributed this ministerial confusion to first and second thoughts. First we were presented with Mr John Gummer, the Conservative Party chairman, and Mr Ray Whitney, bubbling with righteous contempt and no doubt sustained by Mrs Thatcher's reported judgement that the Institute's supporters were simply "recycled Keynesians".

Then, as a reflection, it seemed wiser to project the calmer voice of Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, offering a cautious welcome to anyone joining constructively in the search for solutions to unemployment.

But this interpretation implies a degree of coherence in the Government's reactions that does not square with the facts. The scorching tones of Mr King were heard on Thursday lunchtime's ITN News, long before Mr Gummer and Mr Whitney raised their voices - and Mr King spoke in exactly the same terms then as he did on BBC radio on Sunday.

The Government did not have first and second thoughts. It just had different thoughts, with the country being left to decide to whom it would listen: the heated or the cool.

The case for the heated response is that it recognizes the possible threat that the campaign poses for the Government and is sending a clear signal to Tories not to join the movement. An Institute for U-turns could be embarrassing for ministers. They have benefited enormously from the widespread belief that there is no simple answer to unemployment, and it would be awkward if it appeared that all experienced and knowledgeable people who were not positively Thatcherite were convinced that there was one.

Concentrate on attack

The case against the heated response is that it is likely to maximize the very threat that it recognizes. The more ministers appear to be rattled by the Institute, the more seriously will it be taken. The more ministers portray it as being an assault upon the Government, the more it will probably be so.

There is a choice for the Institute's strategists, the more influential of whom are not at this stage politicians, between trying to influence the Government and trying to mobilize opinion against it. If they feel that ministers are not prepared to listen to them they are more likely to concentrate on attack.

But the most important effect of the heated response is upon Conservative sympathizers with the campaign. Its influence depends significantly upon the breath of its support. The attitude of left of centre Conservatives is therefore critical.

Three active Conservative politicians have so far given their backing: Sir Ian Gilmour, Mr Francis Pym and Mr James Prior. Sir Ian is by far the most active in the enterprise, but he has become such a reflex critic of the Government that his opposition is rather discounted these days.

Mr Pym and Mr Prior carry far more weight on the Conservatives back benches. But they have been much less active in support of the Institute, seeing it essentially as a worthy research effort which deserved all-party backing rather than as a campaign. Mr Prior in particular seemed to be a sleeping partner.

But the ministerial gibes have provoked his wrath and made it less likely, I would have thought, that he would later dissociate himself from the campaign if it went a bit too far. If I were one of the Institute's more aggressive backers I would not neglect today to send a note of thanks to Mr Whitney, Mr Gummer and perhaps Mrs Thatcher as well.

The more truculent ministers do not seem to appreciate that while its range of support is the campaign's strength, that is its weakness also. Such a disparate coalition of the Government's critics is likely to be held together only if it deals simply in the broadest generalities or if it is stridently attacked by ministers.

Mr King's disarming response seems to me much more astute because it is designed to make the Institute more constructive and the campaign less threatening.

Protests at Courtauld's closure

WALES

Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, said Welsh MPs complained at the suddenness of the decision by Courtauld's to close two factories in North Wales - at Wrexham and Greenfield, near Flint - that he had made clear that the chairman of Courtauld's (Sir Christopher Hogg) about the way in which the announcement was made.

However, in fairness to the chairman, Sir Christopher Hogg had he added warned him over a period of a number of years that the future of the Wrexham plant was at risk.

About a year ago, when lunching with the chairman, Sir Christopher Hogg had told him the future of the plant was hanging by a thread. Nonetheless, Courtauld did make massive investments in the plant over the last two or three years. Sadly that investment was not enough to save the plant in a fast-changing world market situation.

He was replying to Mr Barry Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales, who had asked why he had not protested strongly about the closures, which would have distressing social consequences for Wrexham and Deeside.

What Sir Edwards prepared to do (he asked) to secure a change of mind in Courtauld's who seem to have acted with no regard for the needs of the local community. He said he had been told that the plant was a major employer in the area.

Mr Edwards said the recent announcement of closures by BP and Courtauld's represented a very severe blow, but that had to be seen in the context of rising investment throughout the principality.

In Chwyd alone (he went on) selective financial assistance offers made since the beginning of 1983 promise over 4,800 new jobs and in Wrexham projects involving over 1,500 new jobs have been announced in the past year.

Only last week, the latest in a string of new high technology companies that will provide an increasing number of new jobs in the Vale of Glamorgan.

Dr John Marek (Wrexham, Lab) said that if the Courtauld plant at Wrexham was closed, it would be possible to increase production in the remaining factories in England by 33 per cent. How much longer (he added) is the Secretary of State going to allow the dismantling of our industry and infrastructure in Wales?

Mr Edwards replied that when talking about dismembering industry in Wales Dr Marek must take account of the 1,500 new jobs in Wrexham involved in the projects announced in the past 12 months.

The loss of a particular Wrexham factory was a very sad blow, but a large number of new factories were opening.

I have discussed with the chairman of Courtauld's the continued measures the company can take to help. In particular, I have expressed the view that they should support the local enterprise trusts and the enterprise zone with senior personnel in the way that the Thomson group did so successfully.

We will also discuss with local authorities any further possible measures that are needed.

Mr Keith Ruffan (Delyn, C) will do his utmost to impress on Courtauld's they cannot just up and away from a community and workforce that have been loyal and described as first class, and served them so well over 50 years?

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, moved an amendment noting the Government's commitment to improving the social security and care systems; supporting its aim of reducing the burden of taxation, and the abolition of poverty always comes near the bottom.

The real motivation for the Fowler reviews is the obsession with the redistribution from the poor to the rich which is the hallmark of the Tory hard-right gathered around the Prime Minister.

Since 1979 social security had been cut by a staggering £10,900 million, money to provide every pensioner with an extra £23 a week every week, and unemployed families with an extra £62 a week every week this year. Instead the money went to the rich. The accumulative handouts announced

in the Budget amounted to £12,900 million. The closeness of this figure to the social security cuts was no accident. It was a despicable philosophy for which the Conservative Party should be ashamed.

The abolition of earnings-related pensions would result in at least two million pensioners continuing to be means tested. Housing benefits were likely to go for many thousands of occupational pensioners. Sixteen to 18-year-olds were now to be denied supplementary benefit in order to conscript them into the youth training scheme, even though employers were opposed to this because they did not want to train reluctant trainees.

This is not a review of the welfare state (he went on) it is a massacre. We are seeing the revival of mass unemployment, mass poverty and the dependency on means testing from which the Beveridge report wanted to rescue this country. It is the new poor law.

The Government wanted to destroy Labour's state earnings-related pensions scheme, the best social security system ever devised because of the Prime Minister's obsession with increasing the private sector and limiting the role of the state.

The Tories' act of ideological vandalism against the scheme ignored the fact that it was inherently better than any private scheme could be because only the state could give a copper-bottomed guarantee against inflation, ensure that job mobility was not impeded and that insuperable problems of pensioners' transferability did not arise.

Anyone who destroys the state scheme (he said) is the enemy of the pensioner. I vow that the Labour Party will fight to preserve that scheme and will take that fight to the country.

Labour would restore it as one of its foremost priorities on winning the next election.

Labour had a philosophy of care and compassion, of dignity and security against want without stigma. Labour would restore for pensioners the link with national insurance which this government meant to take away. It would strengthen the state earnings-related pensions scheme to ensure that the lower paid got the best possible deal in retirement.

Labour would improve child benefit as the single most important protection against family poverty and the poverty trap. It would seek to end the degrading supplementary benefit system. These and other plans would be expensive, and implementation must depend on economic success in reducing the swollen army of the unemployed, Labour's highest priority.

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Japanese firms plan more UK investment, Tebbit says

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

More Japanese companies are planning to invest in Britain, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said yesterday on his return from a week's visit to Tokyo. But he gave a warning that Japan's trading policies must change and her domestic markets be liberalized to make room for more imports.

Mr Tebbit arrived back as a delegation of British motor industry leaders prepared to leave for Tokyo for the latest round of discussions about the voluntary restraint agreement that has limited Japanese car exports to about 11 per cent of the United Kingdom market.

Mr Tebbit said that such issues were a matter for the industry, but it is clear that the Government does not want to see Honda's continued collaboration with BL nor the Nissan manufacturing project at Sunderland threatened.

On Honda/BL, Mr Tebbit said both companies were developing ideas for further collaboration and they would be considered by his department "in the normal way as we consider the corporate plans of BL".

He added that new Japanese investment in the UK would be useful and significant, but declined to name the companies involved. Investment in Japan by British companies remained difficult because of the problems facing a foreign company trying to buy a shareholding in a Japanese enterprise.

Efforts were being made by several British companies to sell their goods in Japan and, Mr

Tebbit said, he would be disappointed if orders did not increase after his visit. He warned Japan of the "backwash" of resentment if there was no further liberalization.

Britain is keen to sell high value exports such as passenger aircraft and military aircraft in an attempt to reduce the huge trade deficit. In particular, there are hopes of Japan buying the Anglo-American British Aerospace 146 jet. But so far the order had been hampered by Japanese insistence that such an aircraft has to have a crew of three.

Mr Tebbit said yesterday: "Such aircraft have been developed for two-man operation and while I understand why the Japanese regulations are there, it is time that the Government realized they should be removed."

Mr Tebbit said the Japanese had promised to make concrete proposals at the seven-nation world economic summit in Bonn next week to resolve trade difficulties and fend-off growing moves by the United States for protectionism. He added that Europe was already a victim of US trade protection and that the Americans were setting a bad example.

Without government backing for the next step in Austin Rover group's corporate plan, there was a danger that the last British-owned volume car manufacturer would lose its independence, Mr John Smith, Labour spokesman on industry said yesterday (Our Political Staff reports).

Leading article, page 13

Russia to mark victory with huge parade

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Kremlin has decided to stage a "grandiose military parade" involving troops, a fly-past and Warsaw pact units to mark the fortieth anniversary of victory over Nazi Germany, in two weeks' time, according to diplomatic sources.

There is still no indication of whether Britain, the United States or other former wartime allies will be invited to attend the ceremonies. But at least one senior Western diplomat here has said that if invitations were issued the "aggressive and anti-western" tone of the Russian preparations might oblige Nato countries to refuse.

Britain attended the thirtieth anniversary celebrations in Moscow 10 years ago, when the British representative was Lord Mountbatten of Burma.

There have been conflicting tendencies in the Kremlin over Victory Day, with one group urging East-West reconciliation after 40 years of post-war confrontation, and another emphasizing military vigilance against Russia's past and present foes.

"A parade of military power would say, in effect, that the Russians defeated Hitler once and can defeat any future threat from the likes of Reagan and Kohl", one Western observer said.

Although Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Russian Prime Minister, recently made a call in a West German newspaper for détente, Russia comment has been dominated by intense anxiety over West German support for Star Wars and the continuing deployment of US



Forgotten gesture: The monument (right) at Torgau, East Germany, marking the spot where (left) American and Russian troops shook hands on a broken bridge over the river Elbe on April 27, 1945. Superpower acrimony over celebrating the war's end may mean the gesture is not repeated at Moscow's victory parade next month.

missiles in Europe despite the unilateral missile freeze of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the new Russian leader.

Pravda has been scathingly critical of President Reagan's decision to visit the Bitburg military cemetery in West Germany - where SS officers are buried - describing the move as a "bow to the third Reich" intended to placate neo-Nazis in Bonn.

Diplomats who monitor Russian military movements say the armed forces have been rehearsing a large-scale parade to take place on Red Square on Thursday, May 9. It is still not clear whether the Russians will display heavy missiles and tanks as well as troops, although

according to some sources the Victory Day parade will more than match the annual march-past on November 7, the Bolshevik revolution anniversary.

The annual May Day parade which Mr Gorbachev, will review next week from the Lenin Mausoleum, is nowadays a civilian rather than military event involving floats, flowers

and balloons.

Mr Gorbachev, unlike the older generation of leaders he has supplanted, was only a boy during the Second World War. On the other hand, the struggle to defeat Hitler, known in Russia as the "Great Patriotic War", is deeply engrained in the minds of all generations.

Star Wars counter attack by Pentagon

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The Pentagon has drawn up a list of 15 "major experiments" in connexion with President Reagan's star wars space defence plan which, it says, can be carried out without violating the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty.

They include tracking objects on Earth and in space. In a report to Congress on Star Wars research, the Pentagon also said the US would reserve the right to disregard the provisions of the ABM Treaty if there was clear-cut evidence that the Soviet Union had violated its limits on anti-missile defences.

Washington claims that the Soviet Union is technically in breach of the treaty by building a large radar station at Krasnoyarsk in central Siberia.

The Pentagon's report is seen as an attempt to counter charges that the President's Strategic Defence Initiative, as Star Wars is officially termed, is itself a treaty violation.

The report was immediately attacked by critics of the space programme. Mr Paul Warnke, who was head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency under President Carter, said the Pentagon's approach was a fraud. "This is the kind of reasoning that brings the arms control business into disrepute".

Jury sworn in secrets trial

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

More than 90 potential jurors were called yesterday at the Central Criminal Court before a new, second jury was sworn to hear one of Britain's biggest espionage trials.

Last week the case was stopped on its second day and the jury discharged for legal reasons. The jury had been gathered from a panel of 140 and 84 individuals were called.

Yesterday a panel of 170 people was prepared for the case, which involves eight serving and former servicemen in allegations of 31 breaches of the Official Secrets Act. The court called 91 people before the jury was completed.

Twenty potential jurors were challenged by the defence. The defendants served with a signals unit in Cyprus and the allegations, under section 1 and 2 of the Act, are said to have taken place between 1982 and 1984. The eight men, in their 20s and 30s, have pleaded not guilty to all charges.

Lights will ease M6 congestion

Lights to control traffic entering a motorway will be used for the first time in Britain on the M6, in the West Midlands (Craig Seton writes).

The £200,000 Department of Transport scheme, which begins in November, is designed to ease the rush-hour congestion.

The lights will be erected on the slip road leading to the south-bound carriageway of the motorway at Junction 10. Sensors which monitor the speed and flow of traffic will trigger the lights to green, allowing vehicles to enter the motorway only when there is a suitable gap.

The Department of Transport said yesterday that it would probably be necessary to operate the lights during the morning peak only - between eight and nine o'clock.

The scheme was not an experiment. Although it was the first in Britain, it had been tested in France, Canada and the United States. It would be monitored for several months.

Battle for the counties

Confusion over rate rises blunts party claims

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Confusion over figures is blunting the Conservatives' message that rates rise faster under Labour councils than under Conservative ones.

Ministers say that rate rises are much steeper in Labour councils but their officials in the Department of Environment say that Labour rate rises are steeper, but not as steep as ministers claim. However, the Labour Party says that the highest rates are in Conservative areas. The confusion facing voters in next week's county elections is a result of both parties being correct. They appear all to be talking about the same thing whereas they are talking about different things.

The campaign message from ministers is that rates in the shires have risen since the last elections twice as fast where the council is under Labour control than when run by the Conservatives. But figures issued by the Department of the Environment show that the rise has been only about a third.

Why the discrepancy? Ministers take as their base figure the last rate levied before Conservatives lost control in May 1981. The department uses the last rate levied for the financial year 1981-82. In many cases when Labour took control of a county council from the Conservatives in May 1981 they imposed a supplementary rate.

But the imposition of a supplementary rate explains, for example, why ministers say that Avon has increased rates by 58 per cent.

Why then, can Labour claim that rates are higher in Conservative counties? The answer is that ministers are speaking of figures for each county in terms of pence in the pound. But Labour refers to the amount paid, which is a mixture of the pence-in-the-pound level and the valuation of the property on which the rate is paid.

Ministers say that their way of looking at it is the best.



because they concentrate on that part of the rating decision made by the politicians who control the councils. The valuation, which is higher in those lush regions administered by Conservatives, is irrelevant.

Nonsense, Labour replies. Ratepayers do not pay rate poundages. They pay rates. If you look at the rating argument the Conservative way, Labour areas turn out to have the highest rates. Look at it the Labour way, and the highest rates are in those Conservative areas with high rateable values.

CONFUSING RATES MESSAGE

Rate rises in counties lost by Conservatives in 1981 (%)

County	Cons figure	DoE figure
Avon	70	58
Cleveland	88	50
Cumbria	52	34
Derby	88	55
Humber	80	60
Lancs	54	31
Notts	104	71
Staffs	50	60

League table of household rates paid weekly

Control	County	Rate
Cons	Surrey	£7.25
Cons	Herts	£6.98
Cons	Bucks	£6.84
Cons	Gloucestershire	£6.53
Cons	Bedford	£6.34
Cons	Essex	£6.24
Cons	Cheshire	£6.15
Lab	Avon	£5.06
Lab	Cleveland	£5.97

Sources: Conservative CLG Office, and Labour Party

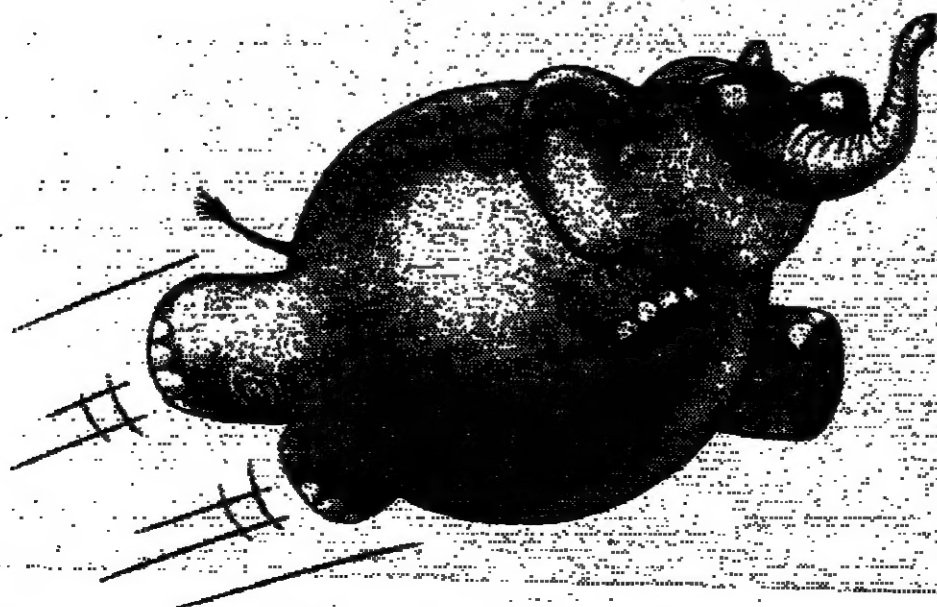
J&B
RARE
ACHIEVEMENT

Justerini and Brooks are proud to announce that they have been honoured with the Queen's Award for Export Achievement in 1985.

The Directors would like to thank all those who have

made this award possible - the management and staff in London and their sister company, Justerini and Brooks (Scotland) Ltd., Strathleven Bonded Warehouses Ltd. and their importers and distributors in every market in the world.

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Brazil after Tancredo Neves

Pressure builds for new election

From Patrick Knight
São Paulo

Senhor José Sarney, who as Vice-President yesterday assumed the presidency after the death of Senhor Tancredo Neves, could rule Brazil for the next six years under the present constitution.

However, it has been announced that a new constitution will be drawn up and it is expected that the election of a new president, by universal suffrage this time, will be brought forward.

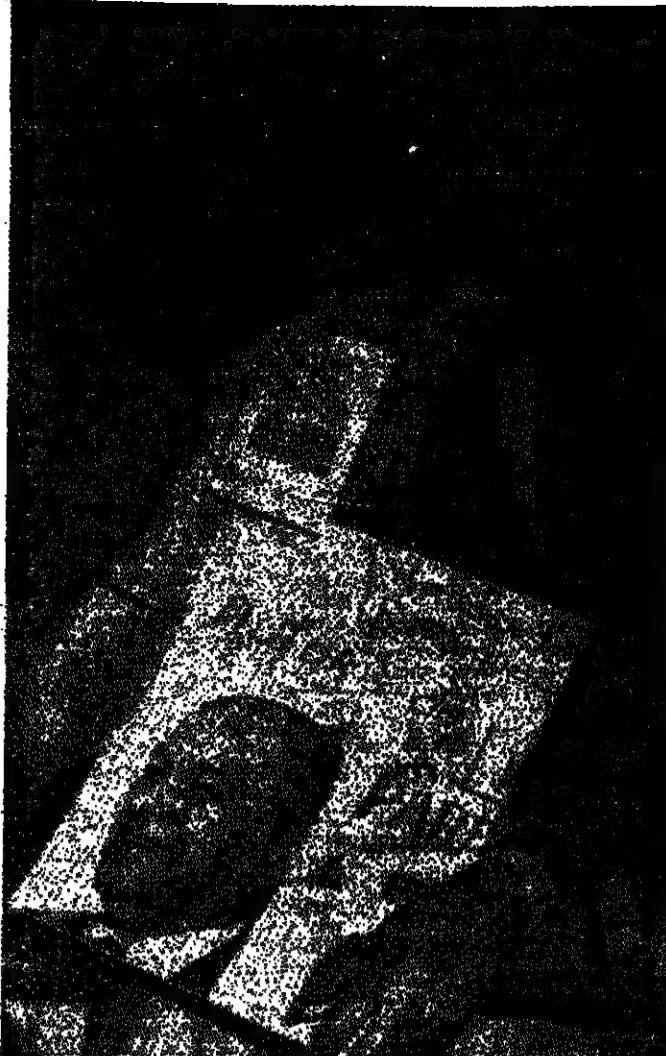
The new constitution, aiming to remove authoritarian aspects of the present one, was to have been prepared by a new Congress to be elected next year. In view of the difficulties Senhor Sarney is expected to face in governing, the present Congress may set about revising the constitution and direct elections held as soon as 1986.

There is pressure from some quarters for elections before the constitution is changed, in particular from the impatient governor of Rio de Janeiro state, Senhor Leonel Brizola. When Senhor Sarney was nominated for the vice-presidency, as the reward for leading the defection of enough congressmen from the ruling PDS party to ensure Senhor Neves's electoral college victory, it was never expected that he would ever have to assume the presidency. Not a political heavyweight, he has demonstrated great reluctance to take over, anticipating a very rough ride.

He lacks the authority and proven political astuteness of Senhor Neves, qualities needed to hold Brazil together at this critical time.

Apart from changes in the constitutional timetable and the inheritance of 21 years' military rule, the new President confronts two significant economic problems.

The first is to reach agreement on a social pact, which



Brazil mourns: A woman weeping in São Paulo after the announcement of the death of Senhor Tancredo Neves.

will involve compromise by both workers and employers. In recent weeks there have been a growing number of strikes, culminating in one by the country's most powerful labour sector, the São Paulo engineering workers.

The working class wants the

new Government to rectify what they justifiably claim has been a steady loss of ground during the past 21 years. Senhor Neves had promised to give this high priority.

Although Senhor Sarney has the employers' support, he is not trusted by a working class

which identifies him with the military regimes he served for so long.

The second big problem is Brazil's foreign debt. Officials of the new administration have told creditors and the IMF that they want very different solutions to the debt problems to those attempted so far. Brazil's exports, increased by a quarter last year but it has become clear that whatever efforts the country might make, the crippling burden caused by the debt cannot be eased by orthodox means. Senhor Neves said he wanted to pay but that this could not be achieved by people going hungry.

If the bankers wanted an agreement, they would have had to make compromises which they may feel they need not make to a far weaker Senhor Sarney.

Senhor Sarney's political rivals, notably the Brazilian Democratic Movement leader, Senhor Ulysses Guimarães, who is much more popular than the new President, have promised him complete support.

But it is clear they will not permit him the same freedom of action that Senhor Neves enjoyed.

Generals and politicians have been endlessly congratulating themselves, on the basis that the avoidance of a political crisis since March 15 demonstrates the country's political maturity.

In fact, in Brazil almost the whole political process still relies on one man's charisma and image. Senhor Neves had accumulated a large amount of political capital to help survive political crises.

Senhor Sarney has not a fraction of this and his position is likely to be so difficult that it will be impossible for him to accumulate any through political or economic successes.

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Obituary, page 14

Ortega offer dismissed by Shultz as fraud

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

With time running out and a humiliating defeat looming, President Reagan struggled to reach a compromise face-saving formula with congressional leaders yesterday to rescue his plan for resuming aid to the Nicaraguan Contras.

President Ortega's ceasefire offer, dependent on Congress rejecting a resumption of aid, was dismissed in uncharacteristically strident tones by Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State. The Administration sensed yesterday that it was heading for a defeat that could have repercussions for its entire Central American strategy.

Congressional leaders gave Mr Reagan an assessment of the strictly controlled, non-lethal aid - up to a ceiling of \$14 million (£11 million) - that would be acceptable to the Democratic-controlled House. Mr Reagan has already bowed to their rejection of military aid, at least for this financial year, which ends on September 30. He plans to submit a \$28 million request for military aid after that.

The essential questions now are: what precisely are the items covered in Mr Reagan's request for "humanitarian" aid this year? Who should receive the aid? Who should distribute it? Mr Shultz, speaking on breakfast television, said President Ortega's ceasefire offer would amount to "unconditional surrender by those who are fighting for democracy". He described it as a fraud designed to distract attention on the eve of the congressional votes.

THE BATTLE FOR AID

May, 1984: Congress votes to shut off aid to the Contras.
Jan, 1985: White House hints that President Reagan will seek \$14 million in resumed military aid.
Immediate Democratic opposition.
Feb: Faced with congressional outrage, Administration drops suggestion that it may ask friendly governments to aid the guerrillas.
Administration rejects "token" Nicaraguan announcement that it will repatriate 100 Cuban advisers.
March: Mr Reagan describes rebels as "our brothers".
April 15: Mr Reagan asks congressional and religious leaders to back appeal for military aid for the rebels; he claims that Sandinistas are brutal and run concentration camps.
April 18: Mr Reagan submits formal request to Congress for \$14 million military aid for the 15,000 Contras.
April 18: Facing certain defeat, he modifies his request for immediate military aid, saying he would seek only non-lethal assistance for 60 days period, and money would revert to lethal aid if there were no peace agreement.
Senator Democratic congressional reject plan. Talks begin between White House and congressional leaders for compromise formula.

White House follies dent image of the Great Communicator

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Is the "great communicator" losing his touch? Are President Reagan's public relations skills, which served him so well during his first term, beginning to desert him?

Or is the new team at the White House to blame for the gaffes and political misjudgements that have dogged the President in the past 10 days.

The embarrassing furore over his planned visit to the Bitburg military cemetery, where Nazi SS soldiers are buried, and his tactical retreat on aid to the Nicaraguan rebels need never have happened - and probably would not have done during his first term.

Both incidents have damaged his political reputation, although it is too early to say how badly. His insistence on going ahead with the Bitburg visit became known has also undermined his personal popularity, not just with American Jews but with many other ordinary Americans.

There have been a number of smaller incidents over the past week or so where the President's luck has deserted him. First President Betancur of

Colombia and then the Pope took the unusual step of dissociating themselves from his claims that they supported his policy in Central America.

A young "Nicaraguan refugee" whom Mr Reagan publicly honoured last week, as he was lobbying Congress for his requested \$14 million (£11 million) in military aid for the Contras, turned out to be the daughter of Nicaraguan Americans who had lived in the US for the past 15 years.

Two days later at a White House dinner the President uncharacteristically walked on to the stage in the middle of a ballet, thinking it had ended.

The sad paradox of the mess over the Bitburg visit is that President Reagan has been impaled by an issue on which he has traditionally demonstrated understanding and commitment. He has always been sensitive to anti-semitism and the horrors of the Holocaust.

Yet he is now seen as someone who is prepared callously to turn his back on that horrific episode for the political expedient of currying favour with a major European ally.

Part of the problem is that, in the words of Mr Lou Canon, the White House correspondent of the *Washington Post*, Mr Reagan is "an above-the-battle President whose knowledge on any given subject is apt to be fragmentary... Ay President needs some protection from himself, and Reagan needs more than others."

Another spanner in the works appears to have been Mr Patrick Buchanan, the President's new director of communications. A staunch ideological conservative, Mr Buchanan advised the President that a decision to call off the Bitburg visit would be seen as "caving in" to protesters and thus as a sign of weakness.

Mr Buchanan felt the row had been largely contrived by the American press. Mr Elie Wiesel, the author and Holocaust survivor, made it abundantly clear this was not the case when he publicly implored Mr Reagan during a White House ceremony not to go to Bitburg.

Mr Wiesel's remarks were temperate. Others have not been so restrained.



Two's company: Mr Michael Heseltine (left) waits as Sir Geoffrey Howe (centre) chats with his German opposite number, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher

Genscher tries to quell US doubts

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, sought to calm American fears yesterday that the newly-revived Western European Union (WEU) might try to make policy independent of Nato.

Herr Genscher, who was opening the first meeting of the WEU since its revival in Rome last year said it was neither a "second Euro group" nor a "defence league separate from the Atlantic Alliance". It was "a self-sufficient European force designed to strengthen the

Atlantic Alliance. WEU and Nato are contractually linked with one another. As partners in the Alliance and as members of Nato we pursue the same goal: the maintenance of peace, security and freedom."

Whether these remarks will satisfy the Americans remains to be seen. The WEU consists, at the top, of the foreign and defence ministers of America's main European allies.

Last night the ministers were due at a working dinner at which the main topic would be

European responses to the US strategic defence initiative. It was learned from West German sources earlier yesterday that there had been discreet pressure from the Americans urging that there be no WEU statement on SDI, the Star Wars policy.

Yesterday's first private session was mainly taken up with discussion of East-West relations. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, was reported to have said that the accession of Mr Gorbachev opened a new phase in Russian foreign policy.

A President with strong political roots

From Our Correspondent, São Paulo

Brazil's new President has politics in his blood. Senhor José Sarney comes from one of the traditional political families which have long controlled Maranhão state, which forms the division between the Amazon region and the north-east.

He spent the early part of his political career in the state. Senhor Sarney, aged 55 and the son of a teacher, is Brazil's first civilian president to come from the backward north-east since 1954.

Qualifying as a lawyer, he entered politics in 1950 as an assistant to the Maranhão state governor, first supporting the Social Democratic Party (PSD), then switching to the Democratic Union (UDN).

He first represented his state in the Congress at the age of 26,

substituting for a retiring member. He was re-elected in his own right in 1958 and 1962.

Senhor Sarney was a reformist, and supported giving the vote to illiterates, still not permitted in Brazil, and the nationalization of the oil industry.

He became a member of what became known as the "Bossa Nova" group of reformists, many of whom had their mandates suspended when the generals took over in 1964.

Senhor Sarney was a strong opponent of the deposed president, João Goulart, but did not join in the persecution of the fallen president and his supporters. He was elected governor of Maranhão in 1956, the last such elections to occur, for almost 20 years.

His governorship was a period of modernization in the underdeveloped state. He encouraged literacy programmes.

Supporters say he helped destroy the state's old ruling oligarchy.

In 1970 he was elected as a senator for the state, under the banner of the *Aliança Renovadora Nacional* (Arena) party, later to change, its title to the PDS social democrats. He was re-elected as senator in 1978.

Senhor Sarney was chosen as Arena's national president the same year and helped to launch the PDS. But with the profound divisions in the party after the advance of the faction led by the presidential candidate, Senhor Paulo Maluf, he broke with the party in June last year.

Basque sent home by Paris jailed

Madrid (AFP) - A Basque separatist, Francisco Javier Lujambio Galdano, aged 29, extradited from France, was jailed for 54 years here for his involvement in the killing of two Spanish civil guards in May, 1980.

Two other Basques who were extradited with him were acquitted of similar charges by the same Madrid court last week.

Their lawyer, Señor Inaki Etxaola, said he would appeal to the supreme court to reverse the judgement. The prosecution based its case on the evidence of jailed Basque separatists who confessed under alleged police torture.

Banker becomes Shultz deputy

Washington - Mr John Whitehead, a recently retired international investment banker, is to be the new US Deputy Secretary of State, succeeding Mr Kenneth Dam, who is joining the IBM corporation.

Mr Dam is a close friend of Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, who described his departure as a "great loss".

Driver doubted

Johannesburg - The South African Police cast doubt on the claim by the Coloured driver of a bus involved in an accident in which 42 white children were killed that he was attacked in his home last Friday by four white men who cut his throat. They imply his injuries could be self-inflicted.

Hotel threat

Tel Aviv (AP) - Workers at the Lammia Hotel at Eilat, Red Sea, have barricaded themselves in the building with their families and threatened to burn it down if the owners do not scrap a new lease with the Club Méditerranée and rescind their lay-off notices.

Fan's suicide

Berlin (AFP) - A football-mad East German, Ulf Baumzmann, aged 30, committed suicide by setting fire to himself after the East Berlin authorities refused to allow him a visa to watch West Germany play Czechoslovakia in Prague.

Alfonsín alleges coup plot

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina has charged some civilian critics of his Government with inciting a military coup on the eve of the historic trial of nine former military leaders accused of massive human rights violations.

Senhor Alfonsín said on television on Sunday night that certain "enemies of democracy" have dared to tempt high-ranking officers of the armed forces with proposals that range from a coalition Cabinet to *coup d'état*. But he assured the population that his government, which was elected 16 months ago, was in full control.

The president said he feared of the contacts between civilian politicians and the military from the officers who were approached and assured viewers

that "the armed forces are loyal to the constitutional authorities".

He called for a massive demonstration in support of democracy in front of Government House on Friday and asked both supporters and critics of his Government to turn out.

Senhor Alfonsín admitted that there was tension in the military over the human rights trial of nine former junta members, scheduled to begin yesterday afternoon, but he emphasized that the trial was to go ahead because the military had decided to accept it.

In the words preceding the opening of yesterday's trial, several Conservative politicians criticized Señor Alfonsín's Government, saying it had lost

control of the country's economy and politics. Señor Alvaro Alsogaray, a deputy for the Conservative Union of the Democratic Centre, has staunchly defended the former military government's actions and Señor Arturo Fordizi of the movement for Integration Development said the country was heading for chaos.

MADRID: Señor Ernesto Sabato, the Argentine writer who led the investigation into human rights violations by successive military juntas, warned here yesterday that "if justice and truth do not triumph" Argentina could face more violence in the future (Richard Wigg writes). He was in Spain to receive the Cervantes Prize from King Juan Carlos.

Tokyo mobilizes task forces for imports

From David Watts, Tokyo

The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry called in leaders of top companies and organizations yesterday for an unprecedented appeal to increase imports.

Speaking to the leaders of 33 manufacturing firms, who account for half of Japan's exports, nine department stores, nine supermarket chains and 10 industry associations, Mr Keijiro Murata, the minister, called on them to join the drive to expand imports: "Without expanded imports, there can be no healthy development for the Japanese economy from now on."

There have been generalized appeals for expansion of imports in the past years but last year's record trade surplus

prompted the ministry to call in individual company leaders and appeal for action directly for the first time.

A spokesman denied that the firms were obliged to comply under the administrative guidance system through which the ministry sets policy guidelines. However, the appeal was couched in terms identical to such instructions.

Mr Murata called on such internationally known figures as Mr Akio Morita of Sony to set up task forces within their companies to expand imports, make an assessment of present import levels and plans for expansion of foreign purchases, and report back to the ministry by the middle of next month.

Uganda massacre fears

By Richard Dowden

With a call for an all-party round-table conference on the war in Uganda, a new human rights organisation was launched in London yesterday to warn the world of imminent mass killings.

Unless there was an attempt at real reconciliation in the run-up to the Ugandan elections scheduled for next March, there may be a new wave of killings, Lord Young of Dartington, one of the sponsors of the new

organisation, International Alert, said.

He said he had written to the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Ministry of Overseas Development to urge them to link aid with human rights performance.

Lord Young disputed the British Government's belief that the situation was improving in Uganda. "In Amin's time there were about 25,000 refugees,

Ancient and modern for royal couple

By Our Foreign Staff

The Prince and Princess of Wales were treated to glimpses of the artistic glory of Italy's past and its marvels of modern technology when they completed their visit to Milan yesterday before flying on to Florence.

First they spent 20 minutes in Santa Maria della Grazia, the former Dominican refectory, where they saw Leonardo da Vinci's famous fresco, *The Last Supper*, which is in the process of restoration. The Prince said he would look out Leonardo's preparatory drawings for the fresco, which are held at Windsor.

After a tour of the church of St Ambrose, Milan's most celebrated medieval monument founded in the year 386, the Abbot, Mgr Franco Verzeroli, said the Prince's comments were "precise and pertinent".

Enthusiastic crowds greeted the royal couple during a walkabout which brought Milan traffic to a standstill, and the Princess, wearing a blue-grey neck suit with a tight straight skirt, shook hands with scores of onlookers.

Later she insisted on sitting in the pilot's seat of the mock-up of a new anti-submarine helicopter being constructed by the Augusta factory outside Milan.

Fashion, page 11

Support the Charter for Jobs.

1. We believe that the present level of unemployment is economically wasteful and socially corrosive. The Government can and must stimulate the creation of more jobs.
2. There is useful work crying out to be done. With extra spending we could renovate our cities and improve the health of our people, while lower taxes on jobs would raise private spending power and make us more competitive. To make this possible there has to be some increase in government borrowing. Government

borrowing should normally rise in a depression. When there is useful work to be done, it is as sensible for the government to borrow money as for firms or families to do so.

3. The government has a special responsibility for the million and a quarter people who have been unemployed for over a year.

These people should be guaranteed the offer of a job on socially useful projects, such as the Community Programme supports.

We must reduce unemployment. It can be done if our policies are followed. We need the maximum number of people to support our Charter.

Please write to us enclosing a contribution to the campaign and we will send you our detailed argument 'We Can Cut Unemployment'.

We shall be holding meetings throughout the country and forming local groups. These will help in the expansion of the Community Programme by suggesting suitable employment projects in their localities.

We must persuade the Government to act.

Please support the Charter.

Patrons: James Callaghan, Edward Heath, Lord Wilson.

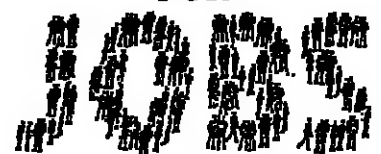
Chairmen: Richard O'Brien (Trustees), Richard Layard (Executive Committee).

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CHARTER FOR



We can cut unemployment.

Opposition shocked by Mitterrand hint at vote for immigrants

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The main opposition parties have reacted with horror to President Mitterrand's suggestion in Paris at the weekend that immigrants should be given the right to vote in French local elections.

Addressing the annual congress of the League of Human Rights, the first French head of state to do so in its 64-year history, M. Mitterrand said: "The participation of immigrants in local government seems to me to be a just and fundamental demand which should be met. It will inevitably become law (one day)."

He was careful not to make any immediate promises. Public opinion, which was at present hostile to any such reform, must be won over first, he said.

Opposition parties were quick to make known their outright opposition to any form of vote being given to the four million immigrants in France. M. Jean Lecanuet, leader of the centre-right UDF, one of the two main opposition parties, said: "However generous the French people are, they could not accept that their villages and towns be run by virtue of the votes which would come from foreigners."

M. Lecanuet made clear his own views on immigrants in a recent inquiry into the attitudes on race of leading politicians. Asked what his reaction would

be if one of his children said he intended to marry a black, a Jew, or an Arab, M. Lecanuet evidently saw nothing wrong or politically dangerous in replying that a Jew was all right because he was married to one, but that he would not want an Arab in-law, and "with a black, the marriage would not last". His comments provoked no public reaction from other politicians or commentators.

Giving immigrants who had lived in France for at least five years the right to vote in municipal elections was one of the 110 "propositions" of M. Mitterrand's 1981 presidential campaign. Nothing more had been heard of it until now. Opinions differ as to why he should have decided to revive such a controversial issue at this time, when race relations are sensitive. Some right-wing politicians believe it was to induce even greater xenophobia and thus attract more votes to the virulently anti-immigrant National Front, in the hope of further weakening the "Classic" right-wing opposition parties.

Others feel that M. Mitterrand, who has been accused of forsaking his socialist principles in favour of centrist social democratic policies, wanted to provide disillusioned left-wing followers with a potent symbol — albeit hedged round with convenient obstacles — of his

continuing belief in, and support of, unpopular socialist causes of this kind.

No doubt M. Mitterrand was also influenced by the fact that the anti-racist backlash which has surfaced recently is one of the few movements in recent years to have caught the imagination of France's otherwise politically apathetic youth. Some three million young people will be eligible to vote for the first time in parliamentary elections in next year's general election.

An anti-racist campaign, SOS Racism, has achieved great success, especially among school children.

That such a campaign was needed is evident from the findings of a public opinion poll taken when SOS Racism was set up in November. The poll, conducted by the Sofres Organisation, showed that 61 per cent of people considered there were too many immigrants in France: 85 per cent said immigrants without work should be sent back to their own country; 74 per cent felt that French citizens should be given priority over immigrants in getting jobs; and 26 per cent said they largely or wholly agreed with the National Front's views on immigrants.

The National Front won 11 per cent of the vote in last year's European Parliament elections.

Aborigines tell of killer atom cloud

From Tony Duboulin, Melbourne

When Aborigines heard the blast from the British atomic test at Emu Plains in 1953 they thought it was a mythical water snake which during the Dream Time or "golden age" made loud noises creating water-holes.

Witnesses told the Royal Commission into British Nuclear Tests in Australia that when however cloud came after the explosion, they thought it was a *Moons* or evil spirit, and shook their women (speaking throwing sticks) to try to make it change direction.

The commission took evidence from Aborigines at Maria and Wallatana stations in the outback of South Australia at the weekend. It was the first time Aborigines had given direct evidence on the effect of fall-out from the Emu Plains.

Most of the evidence concentrated on the black mist after the explosion. The commission was shown the cam-

psite near Wallatana station, which covers 10,000 square kilometres, where the Yankatjara people said they were engulfed in the mist after one of the explosions. Many died.

The spokesman for the Ngangkari people, a man Kanjil, told the commission, which was gathered under a blue canvas sun shelter at Wallatana, that the Aborigines had been camped about 400 yards from the homestead in 1953.

"I heard the bang early in the morning. We saw the smoke after dinner — at cup of tea time. 'Kanjil said through an interpreter. 'Before the sun had set we saw a cloud coming. It was different from other clouds. This one was in spot and it was black. Towards the late evening it was above us, there was like a sprinkling of rain. It was running down the trunks [of trees]."

Kanjil said the Aborigines moved camp twice after the mist because people had died.

Warsaw rebukes Howe

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, was handed his first official rebuff by the Polish authorities yesterday for paying tribute during his recent Warsaw visit at the grave of Father Jerzy Popieluszko and holding talks with advisers to the banned Solidarity trade union.

The gestures towards Solidarity were made 10 days ago at the conclusion of his trip to East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Communist authorities had lifted their initial objections to the Foreign Secretary visiting the grave of the priest, murdered six months ago by secret policemen, but had made no mention of the controversial move in the official press. Sir Geoffrey's evening visit to the graveside triggered off chants of "Solidarity" and "Long live England" from a crowd of sympathisers.

"It is difficult to assume that the only and main aim of it [the visit] was to bow his head at the grave," the Communist Party organ *Trybuna Ludu* said.

"As a result of the Western press and agency reports, the British embassy in Warsaw ensured that the official part of his visit was generally known. And in the end, the aim was achieved: a group of people gathered around the graveside and chanted with joy, inappropriate to the place, words so dear to every Englishman: 'Long live England'. That was, by the way, the same slogan chanted by Poles during the 1939 tragedy when people cherished the hope that Western allies would come to our rescue."

The visit showed that "interference in internal Polish matters cannot be spoken of as something out of the past," the newspaper said.



Sanguine words: Mr Geagea, the Phalangist leader who believes he can bring peace to southern Lebanon.

Phalangist group to quit Sidon hills

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

With its Israeli allies on the point of abandoning the mountain chain through central Lebanon, the Lebanese Phalangist Militia yesterday called a unilateral ceasefire in the hills above Sidon, promising to withdraw its remaining 350 gunmen, from their positions this morning and asking foreign correspondents to witness their retreat.

Mr Samir Geagea, the balding, rather self-conscious Phalangist leader who rebelled



10 miles

against President Amin Gemayel last month, announced that he had every hope that the Lebanese Army would fill the vacuum left by his own forces.

In fact, once the Israeli Army leaves the area around Jezzeine, Mr Geagea's men are going to be virtually surrounded by Muslim militias. Neither the Druze to the north nor the Shia Muslims to the west — whose homes have been bombed by Christian artillery, since March 12 — are going to be in much mood for negotiation after last Israel's go.

Mr Geagea denied yesterday that his ceasefire declaration had anything to do with the decision by the Israeli Cabinet to complete its army's withdrawal.

"As if we are waiting for the

Israeli Government to protect Jezzeine and the Christian villages to the south?" Mr Geagea asked rhetorically.

Questioned about the possibility of a protected "corridor" between Jezzeine and the Israeli border, he said he believed that southern Lebanon would itself be a corridor "of safety for all the Lebanese people."

These are sanguine words indeed and Mr Geagea positively exuded optimism when he addressed the press in east Beirut in neatly-creased olive-green fatigues before an array of Phalangist battle flags. The delay in implementing the ceasefire in Sidon, correspondents were told, far from having anything to do with Israel's withdrawal decision, had been occasioned by the constant dilatoriness of the Lebanese Government and the Muslim militias fighting in Sidon.

According to the Phalangists, both Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, and Mr Narih Berr, the Shia Muslim "Amal" militia leader — both ministers in the Government — have agreed that government troops can be sent into the Abra estate where Christian artillery has been positioned.

"Mr Jumblatt says he is for cooperation — so this is the moment for him to prove it," Mr Geagea said. "Whoever has ears, let him listen."

If Mr Geagea can disentangle his militiamen from their positions above Sidon and preserve the Christian community in Jezzeine, the beautiful little mountain town at the lower end of the Chouf foothills, then he will have achieved a victory of sorts.

If not, then the Christians of the mountains are likely to be driven south towards the Israeli buffer zone.

Shultz makes appeal to moderate Arabs

From Mobein Ali, Washington

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, has appealed to moderate Arab states to back direct Jordan-Israeli negotiations. "Today, for the first time in years, there are signs of a new realism and a new commitment on the part of key regional actors," he told the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee, a leading pro-Israel lobby group.

"Now is the time for the Arabs to let negotiations proceed. Now is the time for the Arabs to let King Hussein come forward," said Mr Shultz. "There is no alternative to direct negotiations. The longer the truth is evaded, the longer the Palestinian people are the victims."

Mr Shultz said movement towards peace could come only

when Arab states had any delusions that US support for Israel was weakening.

Mr Shultz spoke as his top Middle East expert, Mr Richard Murphy, was touring the region examining prospects for a new round of peace negotiations.

The Secretary of State is due to visit Israel to attend Holocaust memorial services on May 10. He may also go to some Arab capitals for exploratory talks.

Mr Shultz noted there was also movement in the Palestinian community toward greater realism and said: "We also know that those Arab nations that are moving toward peace are taking risks. Those who take risks for peace should know that the US will help them defend themselves."

Behind the scenes Israeli diplomats have been trying for months to persuade the Community that it should allow exports, particularly of citrus fruits, to continue at present levels.

Pawns on the Cambodian chessboard

Pol Pot dark ages give way to predictable cycle of war

CAMBODIAN EVENTS

In the second of three articles on Indo-China 10 years after the end of the Vietnam war, David Watts describes the unfolding tragedy of Cambodia.

Some of the pawns on the Cambodian chess-board may have different uniforms but Cambodia's second war in a decade is an extension of the first.

When the communist Khmer Rouge took over in 1975 it was General Lon Nol's republican forces that scattered out of a capital bursting with hungry refugees, its services on the point of collapse. Now it is the Khmer Rouge and their nationalist allies who are on the margins, manipulated by the same outside forces, and the country stays on edge, fearful of a wider war.

The expulsion of Phnom Penh's populace was perhaps the most dramatic happening of the American Indo-China war.

INDO-CHINA TEN YEARS ON Part 2

But it was not quite the planned event that it appeared at the time.

The Khmer Rouge approaching Phnom Penh from the outlying areas of the country came with different regional perspectives on the revolution. These differences later set the paranoid Pol Pot against his followers in bloody purges which capped the years of starvation, illness and execution and resulted in the deaths of untold numbers of Cambodians.

The exact cost of the Khmer Rouge years in human lives will never be known since exact census figures had not been taken between 1962 and the end of Khmer Rouge rule. But recent academic reassessments estimate the number of deaths due to the brutality and mismanagement of the Democratic Kampuchea Government at 440,000 between 1975 and December, 1978, when the Vietnamese invaded the country.

Under Pol Pot, Cambodia became a radical, Marxist hermit state, its population reduced to the level of the rural agricultural peasant tilling the land and building a new socialist state according to an economic blue-print Khieu Samphan had compiled while an undergraduate in France and before returning to help found the Khmer Rouge.

Most of Mr Samphan's thesis was routine Third World economics, but its execution took Cambodia into a dark age of suppression of intellectuals and anyone seen to be "unproductive".

Daily life for most Cambodians became merely a struggle

to stay alive in the face of hard physical labour and too little food and lack of medical attention. Family life was virtually non-existent.

Rice and rubber went not to meet the needs of the people but to get military equipment to feed the ambitions of the charismatic Pol Pot whose forces had attacked a Vietnamese island less than a month after the Khmer Rouge captured Phnom Penh. It was the first of an ever growing number of clashes between the two countries over the next four years.

The bloody repression of anti-Pol Pot cadres in the eastern and northern zones in 1977 and 1978 saw tens of thousands of executions. Pro-Vietnamese Cambodians fled to Vietnam to come back later with the invading Vietnamese.

With the capture of Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese in January, 1979, the Khmer Rouge was forced back into a guerrilla strategy while they as Democratic Kampuchea, still occupied the country's seat at the United Nations.

On the Thai border, amid up to 200,000 refugees from starvation and fighting, Khmer Rouge military operations were supplemented by smaller annually suspicious groups of fighters loyal to the former Cambodian ruler, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and Mr Son Sann, a former Prime Minister.

The war became a predictable annual cycle of dry season offensives at the beginning of the year, favouring the Vietnamese Army, which always ended when the rainy season gave a tactical advantage to the guerrillas. That was followed by the diplomatic contest every autumn over who should represent Cambodia at the United Nations, a battle consistently won by the discredited Khmer Rouge-Democratic Kampuchea coalition.

The Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime steadily built up its influence despite defection and assassinations by the Khmer Rouge.

The Cambodians have gradually become a hold-out in painting themselves as less dependent on the Vietnamese, aided somewhat by increasing competition between Vietnam and the Soviet Union for influence in the country. Vietnamese advisers at lower levels were gradually reduced in number from 1981 but remain at ministerial level.

The Soviet Union trains and equips the small and rather inefficient and politically unreliable armed forces while East Germany trains the intelligence service.

In 1982, after months of pressure and persuasion from the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) the three Cambodian opposition factions were nominally grouped into a "coalition" government, under Prince Sihanouk, retaining the name of Democratic Kampuchea. The Khmer Rouge were clearly still the dominant partners and even military operations, assisted by supplies from China and the Asean states, were not unified.

The border coalition government has attempted to retain a foothold on Cambodian soil through the guerrilla forces. Diplomatic accreditation has even been accepted in bizarre jungle ceremonies in an effort to keep up both military and political pressure on the Vietnamese.

The Vietnamese said from the beginning their presence was "irreversible" and, short of another big war, there is little Prince Sihanouk's coalition can do to make the Vietnamese eat their words.

Tomorrow: Laos's role

Pol Pot: 440,000 died during his regime.

Bandung meeting signals Peking-Jakarta thaw

From Our Correspondent, Jakarta

Delegates and foreign ministers from 77 nations and political organizations have been arriving in Jakarta for the 30th anniversary celebration of the Bandung Asia-Africa conference.

One of the first arrivals was the Chinese Foreign Minister Mr Wu Xueqian, the most senior Chinese official to visit Indonesia since relations between the two countries were frozen in 1967 after a failed, communist-backed coup attempt.

Mr Wu said in recent interviews that he hoped the visit would enable him to make valuable contacts with Indonesian officials and that he believed normalization of relations would benefit both countries.

"Our presence at the Asia-Africa conference at the invitation of Foreign Minister Dr Mochar Kusumadmadja, is an indication of improvement of relations between China and Indonesia," Mr Wu said yesterday.

President Suharto of Indonesia, while accepting the resumption of trade relations, has

stipulated that the Chinese Government and the Communist Party will have to renounce support for communist parties in the region before a resumption in relations can be considered.

Vietnam made a last-minute decision to attend the anniversary celebration. Hanoi had threatened to boycott the meeting if it was attended by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the anti-Hanoi Cambodian guerrilla coalition. But Prince Sihanouk said he would not attend.

Another early arrival was a frail Filipino delegate, Mr Carlos Romulo, aged 86, the only original delegation leader at the 1955 conference to return for the anniversary.

Mr Romulo, who had to be supported when not in a wheelchair, had tears in his eyes when he said the Bandung conference would go down in history as a breakthrough.

Dr Mochar said that a final communiqué or appeal to be issued on April 25, the last day of the anniversary gathering, would call for the world to be saved from nuclear war.

Army takes over city

Delhi (Reuters) — The Indian Army took over the western city of Ahmedabad yesterday after a policeman was killed in violent protests against government jobs and college places being reserved for minorities, the Press Trust of India reported.

At least 18 people have been killed in the week-long protests which have spread from Ahmedabad to two other big cities in Gujarat state, Baroda and Broach.

Police set fire to an office of the local Gujarati language newspaper, *Gujarat Samachar*, and an English daily, *Western Times*, and attacked reporters and photographers there. The agency said police were angry over reports in the two newspapers of alleged police atrocities.

The storm in a teacup passed over when Tun Mustapha, Chief Minister, all nine state Cabinet ministers and eight assistant ministers were defeated. Some even lost their deposits.

The Mustapha's USNO Party 16 seats which, in

coalition with Berjaya's six seats and a dubious constitutional trick, allowed him to be sworn in yesterday.

But several things went wrong. The federal leaders who had earlier refused to have anything to do with the PBS, would have nothing to do with the constitutional hijacking.

The storm in a teacup passed over when Tun Mustapha, Chief Minister, all nine state Cabinet ministers and eight assistant ministers were defeated. Some even lost their deposits.

The Mustapha's USNO Party 16 seats which, in

Hatchet job among the flowers

From Ian Murray, Brussels

EEC farm ministers snarled among the flowers at the magnificent floral exhibition at Ghent last night, plotting the downfall of their West German colleague, Herr Ignaz Kiechle.

Herr Kiechle alone is continuing to hold out against settlement on farm prices for this year because he refuses to accept any deal which would mean a cut in cereal prices. The result is that farmers in all the other countries must wait to find out their income levels this year and the ministers who represent them are growing angry.

Mr Michael Jopling, the British minister, is particularly angry because he believes that the 3.6 per cent cut in cereal prices on offer is too kind to Europe's overproductive grain growers.

So the ministers went off to Ghent at the invitation of their Belgian colleague, Mr Paul de Keersmaecker. As they relaxed in this huge spring flower garden they discussed informally the possibility of voting down Herr Kiechle. Should that happen there is every chance that he would be thrown out of the West German Government.

The meeting continues today at the same time as budget ministers are due to fix the amount of money available for farming this year. If the total were low enough, it would effectively cap all Herr Kiechle's arguments.



Murdered Britons: Hundreds of policemen searched for clues on a hillside in Hong Kong where the battered bodies of Nicola Myers, 18, and Kenneth McBride, 17, were found on Sunday. Their parents, who work in Hong Kong last saw them on Saturday, when they left for the hill to study.

Israeli quest for Madrid links

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr David Kimche, the Director-General of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, arrived on a secret mission in Madrid on Sunday to pave the way for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, according to usually well-informed sources in Jerusalem.

In the past Spain has refused to exchange ambassadors with Israel for fear of damaging its traditionally close ties with the Arab world. However, it has come under increasing pressure from its future EEC partners to regularize its relations with

Israel before joining the European Community.

The Spanish Foreign Ministry yesterday denied that there were any plans for government contacts during Mr Kimche's sojourn. He has been invited to Madrid by Spain's Jewish community, the ministry emphasized.

The volume of citrus fruit exports to the European Community is a bone of contention between Spain and Israel. Spanish fruit exporters failed to get their demands carried by their country's negotiators with the EEC. The entry conditions negotiated last month in

Brussels were a serious setback for them.

Israel too is desperately worried about the impact on its economy of Spanish and Portuguese membership of EEC because the bulk of its agricultural exports to the Community, worth £430 million a year, compete directly with produce grown in the new member states.

Behind the scenes Israeli diplomats have been trying for months to persuade the Community that it should allow exports, particularly of citrus fruits, to continue at present levels.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

China: He Qiu

By Caroline Moorehead

A 37-year-old shipyard worker from Canton City called He Qiu was in prison since April 1981, when a number of supporters of a "democracy movement" throughout China were arrested. He Qiu was also editor of the unofficial journals *Editor of the People and Free Exchange*.

His arrest came while on a visit to Peking to discuss with the authorities the question of citizens' rights to publish unofficial magazines.

The "democracy movement" in China dates to late 1978, when those who had demonstrated in support of Chou En-lai's policies in 1976 and been declared "counter-revolutionary" were "rehabilitated." A "democracy wall" in Peking became a platform for calls for democratic reform; wall posters started appearing in other Chinese cities; and unofficial journals, emphasizing human rights, began to be published.

Early in 1979 however a ban was imposed on wall posters and journals deemed to oppose socialism and the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. Despite this He Qiu continued to bring out his journals, and became involved in the publication of *Zen (Duty)*, the journal of the National Association of Unofficial Magazines.

In mid-1980 new warnings were issued. In April 1981 the 20 main editors of the unofficial magazines were arrested. He Qiu was charged with "inciting violation of the laws and decrees of the state", tried in Canton City in 1982 and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

He Qiu: Defied campaign to control publications.

THE ARTS

Galleries

Magic touch of a Victorian victim

Edward Lear 1812-1888

Royal Academy

The People and Places of Constantinople

Victoria and Albert Museum

People and Rooms
Christopher Wood

How curious to know Mr Lear! And if we do not know him at the end of the Royal Academy's big new show Edward Lear 1812-1888 (until July 14), we probably never shall. The show, which falls curiously three years short of the centenary of his death, represents nevertheless a long overdue *amende honorable* to Lear, who was always cold-shouldered by the Academy in his lifetime. But also it does allow us to see with perfect clarity why Lear was almost entirely self-taught as a painter - as he was always himself stuffily conscious - and when he tried to do the conventional big Academy thing, the large and painstakingly finished oil landscape for instance, he was frankly not very good. There are wonders indeed in this show, but they are such as stand right out of time and nineteenth-century convention.

Lear began in art as a journeyman with a quite specific task assigned to him: to record with documentary accuracy *Illustrations of British Ornithology* (when he was only 17), and then to draw the animals and exotic birds (the latter especially) in Lord Stanley's private menagerie at Knowsley Hall. He is not the humble illustrator and become

a painter later, but he seems to have had more doubts and troubles over the transition than almost any other long after he had become established as a popular and selling painter of landscapes in watercolour be idolized Holman Hunt and treated him as teacher and guru, though Hunt was 15 years younger than himself.

Hunt's influence can in fact be seen, beneficently, in some of Lear's oils of the 1850s, such as *Thermopylae* (1852), with its violent Pre-Raphaelite colouring suggestive of the background to *The Scapegoat*. The clarification is sorely needed, since as soon as Lear starts working in oils his colour tends to become muddy, his vision cluttered with unassimilated detail. But still he would fall back into the old ways: *Kangchenjunga* (1877), his last great frontal attack on the sublime, is still as undefined and unappealing as one of his earliest "major" works.

If we dismiss Lear as an oil painter, setting apart the occasional happy accident like his weird view of *Beachy Head* disguised as a glacier, we are left with an enormous number of watercolours, sketches and drawings. Even here the effect can be alarmingly patchy. For a start, it took Lear a few years of experience before he could become fully himself. The landscapes from his early travels in the 1830s are almost as laboured as his oil paintings. But suddenly in the early 1840s he seems to have shaken himself, realizing that if he was going to spend his life traipsing around the Mediterranean, responding artistically to landscape, he had to find a less cumbersome way of recording his responses. The result was the kind of annotated watercolour sketch for which he is rightly most prized today. The essentials of the landscape or detail are boldly sketched in with a few economical strokes of the pen, a few quick washes of watercolour are applied, and

the rest of the colour is indicated with scribbled notes in the relevant areas. The result, sometimes inexplicably, is pure magic.

Of course, there may be an explanation: it is just our old friend that reprehensible British Romantic taste for the unfinished over the finished, the splendid attempt over the modest achievement? Somehow it does not seem so. Lear's finished watercolours of the same period are in sober truth not half so pleasing or accomplished, and around 1860 Lear himself acknowledged this fact, labelling the finished watercolours that then came off his assembly-line his "Tyrants" and doing them, he admitted, with the sheer cynical intention of giving the public what they wanted. But even when he was working with full seriousness his important watercolours tend to be overworked and dead. It is as though, without knowing it, he invented his own form in the annotated sketch, freeing himself at one stroke from the constraints of the high academic style he could never quite master and producing "impressions" which are as eloquent in what they do not say as in what they do.

But if the public crowds in to this show, as it very likely may,

Lear at his peak: *Arabs sitting round a campfire near Suez* (1849).

it will not be, except marginally, for any of these things. It will be for the "master" of Non-sense. That side of his life and work is fully represented here, with his primitive but curiously expressive drawings and his apparently idiotic but ultimately deep and melancholy rhymes. We are reminded again that, but for the oddity of its context, "The Dong with the Luminous Nose" is one of the great irregular English-Findoric odes, its opening full of drama and verbal music of a kind it would be hard to match among the English poets generally accepted as serious.

Sometimes the nonsense impulse even occurs in the margins of his serious work, as when a straight record drawing is annotated with a swimming dog and a definitely seedy-looking siren on the rocks. But in general the message is clear: Lear was a Victorian victim, when he tried to play his life and his art according to Victorian rules, but when he could escape them with drawings meant for his eyes only or nonsense intended just to amuse friends' children, the result is strange and unique and triumphantly survives.

If Lear remained throughout his life something of the inspired amateur, his near

contemporary Amadeo Count Preziosi (1816-1882) had enough training, in his native Malta and then in Paris, to be regarded as a full professional, and certainly he functioned as a professional, more or less as Lear did, throughout most of his life. While Lear travelled extensively to satisfy the artistic or quasi-artistic interests of other less gifted travellers, Preziosi stayed put for many years in Constantinople, churning out endless watercolours and drawings of *The People and Places of Constantinople* for visitors to take home as souvenirs. The show at the Victoria and Albert Museum until June 9 shows an artist more consistent than Lear and more productively aware of his limitations, but also much more ordinary. All the same, there is no reason to sniff at these mementoes of a bygone age: they have grace and charm aplenty, and no doubt are immensely useful to the social historian of the Middle East, while for the rest of us it is delightful to be transported back so vividly to the moment when the mystery and romance of the near Orient were just beginning to emerge into the light of common day.

Mind you, there is at this distance of time quite enough

mystery and romance to be extracted from the recorded details of ordinary Victorian and Edwardian domestic life. Christopher Wood has some pleasing insights on this in his current show *People and Rooms* (until May 4), which proves in the event to be more compelling when it deals with the rooms than the people.

Surprisingly enough, one of the heroes turns out to be Harry Bush (1883-1957), principally known, if known by name at all, as the producer of innumerable quaint scenes with bibulous clerics in period interiors. Here we get, as it were, the limbering-up process: contemporary rooms just waiting to be filled with people. And the effect, one must admit, is unexpectedly sharp and gripping. Some of the earlier unpeopled rooms are also very pleasing: my own favourite is Jonathan Pratt's *The Hall and Staircase of a Country House*, dated 1882, which provides a veritable inventory of period detail, from the bearskin rug to the dried plants in pots, the classical busts to the neo-baroque furniture and the rugs and tapestries negligently thrown over the banisters.

John Russell Taylor

Television

Playing on fear

manipulation that even the most innocuous statistics seemed unconvincing, and, if it clarified anything, it was only the fact that this subject is important enough to deserve more cogent analysis. Outrage is cheap but unfortunately it does not promote understanding; and such a simplistic approach to the many and complicated issues did nothing but invite disbelief. (Some of the scientists must also have been unhappy with the way their responses were edited and then "framed" by

inappropriate music and images.)

The documentary itself was then succeeded by a play upon the same themes - suggesting, if nothing else, the slightly melodramatic nature of the arguments employed. *Sanctuary* was not itself particularly illuminating, however, and seemed to go on for some time without revealing any clear or particular purpose - except, perhaps, to make a genuine if relatively incoherent point about the

relationship between private and public values.

The dialogue was a little flat and, despite some good performances, the characters reverted to stereotype at every opportunity: in other words, good intentions were stamped firmly over the entire production. It did not have the bombast which marked the earlier documentary but the problem involved in both sections of the programme was the same: those who assume a monopoly of virtue resort too easily to simplistic or condemnatory judgements, which in the end means that they can preach only to the converted.

Peter Ackroyd

Opera

Goehr's truncated tale of woe

Behold the Sun
Theater der Stadt Duisburg

The final chapter of Norman Cohn's gripping study *The Pursuit of the Millennium* (one of the exceedingly few books I can recall, as a history undergraduate, reading from start to finish) tells the extraordinary story of the Anabaptists who flocked to the town of Münster under the influence of the teaching of Melchior Hoffman around 1533 - in which year, the fifteenth century of the death of Christ, the Millennium was supposed to begin after a period of "messianic woes".

Alexander Goehr's opera tells us much more about the woes that followed than about the Millennium. John McGrath (with whom he collaborated on the libretto) begins the story when Hoffman's far from peaceful successor Johann Matthys has taken over and the Anabaptists have completely converted the town, sharing out wealth and aiming to create a New Jerusalem. At the end of a first act which shows the townspeople increasingly overcome with millenarian religious fervour, Matthys goes outside the gate to confront those besieging the town. He is shot.

This gives an opportunity for Jan Bockelson to take over leadership. Goehr and McGrath, who make Matthys a sympathetic leader, portray Bockelson as a depraved megalomaniac from the start, who proclaims himself king, redistributes wealth entirely in his own direction, and establishes polygamy (also mostly in his own direction) as the ruling moral code. Disaster follows: hunger strikes, resistance



Udo Holdorf wild and eccentric as the megalomaniac Bockelson

collapses, and as a result of betrayal the besieging forces enter the town and a night of slaughter follows.

The preoccupations of this story are ones that Goehr has explored elsewhere in his work, and there is an especially strong counterpoint between the drama of the

solos and the outbursts of the chorus who (in music related to Goehr's oratorio *Babylon the Great is Fallen*) express the hopes, fears and messianic longing of the masses. Unfortunately the premiere of the opera was savagely cut, and what suffered was primarily these great choral tableaux.

This was on the one hand, scarcely surprising in view of the difficulties the German chorus clearly encountered with Goehr's demanding writing, but on the other it completely distorted the balance of the work. The basic, wooden designs by Rudi Barth were effective enough, but the production by Bohumil Hertischka (with distracting mimes) rarely suggested the real force and terror of the proceedings.

The singing of the principals, however, was often very striking, in so far as Goehr's expressive but not always memorable vocal lines allowed: Norman Bailey was a forceful Matthys, Udo Holdorf a wild and eccentric Bockelson, and Berit Lindholm an outstandingly passionate Divara. The prince-bishop who eventually crushes the Anabaptists was authoritatively sung by Zenon Kosnowski, while the young Christian (Celina Lindley) stole the show in a scene of dazzling dramatic coloratura which had, however, been transposed from its proper place in the opera.

Hiroshi Wakasugi conducted, and though the orchestra often plodded, some of Goehr's effects - the distorted chorales, tinkling marches and final slaughter music - came across well. A surer judgement on the score must await a full performance, and for that we must surely look to the Coliseum.

Nicholas Kenyon

Concerts

LSO/Davis

Albert Hall/Radio 3

We have come a long way since Jack Westrup, reviewing the second British performance of Mahler's Eighth Symphony in 1938 (the first had been given under Henry Wood in 1930), could write of its "pitiful contrast between noble aspirations and inadequate achievement". Nowadays the work is revered and often wheeled out for big occasions such as the first night of the Proms.

But we are not that much further forward that we can easily set aside every reservation about the symphony. In its conscious striving for the mystical it often seems to fall short and plunge into the sentimental; its decision to represent the aim of man's questing as Goethe's "eternal feminine" appears in retrospect particularly disastrous, imposing a saccharine warmth on its climaxes which deprive them both of the strongly religious quality of the Second Symphony and of the gloriously pantheistic affirmation of the Third.

In a great performance which surges with electricity and unites its massive forces in an outpouring of devotion, such shortcomings can perhaps be swept aside, and we can feel what Mahler described as "that which draws us by its mystic force, what every created thing, perhaps even the very stones, feels with absolute certainty as the centre of its being..." In a performance like Sunday night's under Sir Colin Davis, effective enough but without that igniting spark, the whole structure seems dangerously top-heavy.

All praise to the choral forces, which included the choruses of the LSO, the BBC Symphony, the Brighton Festival and King's College School, Wimbledon, for singing which was well-tuned and well-moulded; the contributions of the soloists were more mixed, with William Cochran a particularly beefy and unsuitable Marius, but Hartmut Welker absolutely compelling as Peter estaticus. The ladies, Julia Varady, Marie McLaughlin, Alison Hargan, Linda Finnie and Alfreda Hodgson, made fine sounds but practised varying degrees of faithfulness to the notes and rhythms; Miss Varady soared over the textures to splendid effect.

The orchestral writing, so much less interesting in its general harmoniousness than that in any of the other symphonies, was competently though uninspiringly realized: just one moment, the extraordinary interlude shortly before the close with rippling keyboards and harps, sounded a weird and disquieting note. For the rest, Sir Colin Davis tamed the tumult with unflappable control.

Nicholas Kenyon

Metanoia

Purcell Room

Led by the talented trumpet/piano duo of Jonathan Impett and Michael Blake, the chamber group Metanoia has this season made some imaginative forays into mainstream contemporary repertoire which is hardly played here. For instance, the congenial *Grand septuor* by the Italian composer Goffredo Petrassi (80 this year) received assured, flamboyant treatment, allowing one to savour the tatty, idiomatic instrumental writing.

Here it was the clarinetist Tim Payne who dominated in the virtuoso concertante part. Earlier Jonathan Impett had received similar prominence in the European premiere of Morton Subotnik's *After the Butterfly*, for trumpet, instrumental ensemble and "ghost" electronics.

This last element was more ghostlike than the composer

intended: the requisite box of tricks apparently languished in a Heathrow customs shed when it should have been working its magic in the Purcell Room. But the players devised their own electronic embellishment, and the result was memorable - authentic or not.

Subotnik's philosophical theme here is not unlike that in Berg's Violin Concerto. He traces a butterfly's life as it emerges from its cocoon into an ecstatic and very loud dance. Then the rattle of death is followed by a rhapsodic elegy which gives the work its title.

The astonishing trumpet cadenzas, where Impett accompanied himself with a foot-operated echo device; the transition from the whistles and whines of the cocoon into the exuberant "butterfly" movement; and the masterly eschewing of prolonged bass notes until the death - all this contributed to the vivid impact.

Richard Morrison



VANESSA'S DIARY

Sun. Exhausted after spring cleaning. Ask myself the point if only result is family leaves home. Children closeted with offspring of artistic couple opposite (their mother never spring cleans), and Julian's gone to Lords - for the entire cricket season, he says.

Arranged a family picnic with one of Fortnum's scrumptious fresh picnic hampers - gorgeous game pie, fragrant roasted poussin, toothsome peaches and cream, and all the trimmings. The children came running. (Artistic mother's cooking not up to Fortnum standards.)

Will get Julian home by telling him all about Fortnum's Alsace Season, a tasting of fabulous wines in the Wine Department presented by Les Grandes Maisons d'Alsace (daily 11am - 5pm from 22nd April to 18th May). Absolutely the right wine to go with a Fortnum hamper this summer.

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In his second report, Derek Harris finds concern – and an unexpected confidence – in the tobacco boardrooms

Profits glowing despite the brands war

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Cigarette companies are under threat from increasing imports, falling sales, and also

the low-price own-label brands. But there is still some room for growth in the tobacco market

Britain's big tobacco companies are doing very nicely thank you on profits. This is despite the continued slide in sales of cigarettes as well as those of cigars and pipe tobacco, although BAT Industries, based in the United Kingdom, has partially pulled out of the British market to concentrate on its much bigger export business.

But there is concern in the tobacco boardrooms. The March Budget added another 6p to a packet of 20 cigarettes and posed a new threat to sales. There is also growing anxiety over the emergence of ultra low price cigarettes.

Many of these are own-label, sold by grocery and other shop chains. In less than two years they have gone from a fractional market share to about 8 per cent. About half these low price cigarettes are coming in from abroad, largely from West Germany and to some extent from Luxembourg. It is claimed that the West Germans, burdened with manufacturing overcapacity, but facing particularly high costs if they turn to closures, are selling into Britain at barely more than cost just to keep their machines turning over.

The rest of the own label market is supplied by small tobacco companies within Britain, particularly London Tobacco in the capital and Manchester Tobacco in the North-west. So far none of the big companies has supplied the own label market.

That would almost certainly mean accepting much slimmer profit margins. But if cigarette sales continue to slide in Britain, possibly with a steepening decline as price and social pressures grow, the temptation would increase to use growing spare capacity by supplying a big grocery chain keen to launch into own-label. That pattern has been seen in the brewing industry.

In leaves the big companies eyeing each other warily, especially as the war on pricing and brands continues unabated.

The biggest British tobacco manufacturer is Imperial Tobacco, part of the Imperial Group whose interests range from brewing to food manufacturing and hotels operation as the organization has diversified away from its original tobacco base. Imperial Tobacco put together the old John Player Special, Superkings, Embassy and Regal. In cigars its portfolio includes Castella, the biggest selling panatella, the six-pack Panama, Tom Thumb which is the biggest selling miniature, and the Henri Winterman range from Holland.

Second largest British maker is Gallaher, part of the United States-based American Brands. Gallaher brands include in cigarettes Benson and Hedges, the market leader, Silk Cut, the biggest lower tar seller, and in cigars Hamlet which is the best selling cigar in Britain.

Two multi-national giants are also based in Britain, one being BAT, the largest tobacco company in the world, and the other Rothmans International, which like BAT is a major exporter.

Rothmans is the world's fourth largest tobacco manufacturer and Imperial is also easily among the top ten.

BAT had about 8 per cent of the British market in 1983 but when it cut back on the UK sales operation from the beginning of 1984 its share slid to nearer 2 per cent. Its key brands in Britain now are State Express 555, Du Maurier and Ardath.

Rothmans is the third biggest seller of cigarettes in Britain with brands like Rothmans, Dunhill, Peter Stuyvesant and more recently Carier. Imperial has about 45 per cent of the British market. Gallaher practically 30 per cent and Rothmans rather more than 16 per cent.

US-based Philip Morris, whose Marlboro is the world's best selling cigarette, had been taking some 3 per cent of the British market with this brand but at the beginning of last year launched its Raffles brand in the South-east with a promotion that was equal to a national spend of £2.5m, the biggest launch since John Player Superkings. It was the latest twist in the brands war. By the middle of the year just over 6 per cent market share was being claimed in the South-east. Raffles subsequently was launched nationally but appears to have been having a tougher time penetrating northern markets.

A single full percentage point won or lost in the battle among the tobacco companies represents a lot of business, being worth more than £54 million over one year at retail prices. The overall value of cigarette sales in the British market is estimated at rather more than £5.4 billion.

In the brands where the main concentration has been on the extra long king size sector, the only growth area except for the low price brands.

British sales are worth £5.4 billion

Extra long king size cigarettes account for about 16 per cent of the market.

Despite the import incursion and falling sales – down 2.5 per cent last year – tobacco company profits have not suffered. At Imperial, where tobacco is still the biggest single activity and profit earner, trading profits in tobacco were up 13 per cent in its last full financial year to October 1984.

At Gallaher in 1984 trading profits in tobacco, still by far the largest group operation, rose 12.5 per cent. Gallaher's good domestic market share and a strong rise in exports more than offset the overall decline in the British cigarette market, said the company.

Rothmans, despite problems in West Germany and Canada, saw profitability improve despite slightly lower volume sales in the six months to last September. BAT, which has the cigarette brand leader in 37 countries and markets in many

HOW MUCH THE BRITISH SMOKE					
In millions	Manufactured cigarettes	Hand-rolled cigarettes	Cigars and cigarillos		
	Plain	Filter	Total	Cigarettes	Cigarillos
1945-49	88,500	700	89,200	6,350	110
1950-54	89,550	1,200	90,750	6,350	120
1955-59	96,650	6,550	103,200	6,800	215
1960-64	82,000	30,750	112,750	10,950	410
1965-69	41,150	77,950	119,100	11,300	1,010
1970-74	24,200	106,850	131,050	10,400	1,380
1975	17,750	114,850	132,600	10,900	1,490
1976	15,600	115,000	130,600	11,500	1,580
1977	12,550	113,550	126,100	11,100	1,770
1978	12,000	113,200	125,200	10,550	1,510
1979	10,600	113,700	124,300	9,500	1,650
1980	8,750	112,750	121,500	9,400	1,610
1981	7,500	103,250	110,750	11,500	1,540
1982	5,250	88,250	93,500	10,000	1,465
1983	5,000	96,600	101,600	11,445	50
1984 (est)			99,000	1,450	

*Average for 1984-85



more, has just reported 12 month turnover up 13 per cent and trading profits up 29 per cent. Improved performance by its Brown & Williamson subsidiary in the United States was a factor.

Particularly for Imperial and Gallaher, neither with substantial exports although both are now attempting to expand overseas sales, the effect of the Budget could present problems.

The industry argues that the high rates of taxation on cigarettes have conspired not only to cutting back cigarette sales overall in Britain but helped open the door to the low-price imports.

British-made cigarettes in consequence have seen sales decline by more than 5 per cent and this, says the industry, could have a clear implication for jobs. After the Budget tax increases it looks likely that cigarette sales overall could slide by another 3 per cent this year.

Imports additionally could also continue to grow – the further detriment of British production. R. J. Reynolds, America's second largest manufacturer, has been making a dash for volume sales in Britain by importing its Dorchester brand made in Germany and selling for the moment at the ultra low price level. It has already seized about 2 per cent of the British market.

In the past five years an average of 1,700 tobacco jobs a year have disappeared but in the 12 months to August 1984 the annual rate rose to 2,500 as Imperial, Gallaher and to a lesser extent Rothmans closed factories.

Between 1974 and last year the tobacco workforce slumped by a third, dropping to 27,500. But it is

also claimed that there is a domino effect affecting suppliers and shops that are also dependent on the tobacco trade.

The claim is that taking this effect into account total jobs lost probably amounted to 100,000, reducing total employment to about 200,000. Suppliers to the industry include cigarette machinery manufacturers (like British-based Molins), filter makers and packaging companies.

The industry largely blames the Chancellor for this. But some jobs have been lost in productivity deals as new machinery has come in. Tobacco processing is also in many instances located in areas of already high unemployment like Northern Ireland, Scotland, the North-west, the North-east and South Wales.

The largest concentration of tobacco jobs is in Northern Ireland, all in or not too far from the Belfast area. The industry is the largest private sector employer in the province, supporting some 10,000 jobs with 4,600 directly involved with tobacco manufacture. They account for a fifth of all UK tobacco products.

The industry has been one of the most consistent providers of jobs in an area afflicted by some of the highest unemployment rates in the country. The tobacco links with Northern Ireland go back 175 years; it was there about 130 years ago that a one-man business was set up by Tom Gallaher to which the present Gallaher company traces its roots.

Two other key tobacco centres are Nottingham, long associated with John Player which employs about 3,500 there in cigarette making, and Bristol, home of the Wills empire.

The three main cigar-making centres are Cardiff, Glasgow and Ipswich. Gallaher manufacturing in South Wales and Imperial in the two other centres. There are a few independent makers left including E. Alton, one of the oldest, located in Nottingham.

The industry successfully urged on the Chancellor that the drift down in cigar sales, especially since 1980, suggests that cigars cannot sustain any proportionate increases in tax burden. Mr Lawson thus left cigar duty alone as he did that on pipe tobacco. Tax on cigars is half the retail price, the lowest rate of tax compared with pipe tobacco (two thirds the retail price) and cigarettes (three quarters).

The accepted wisdom in the cigar trade has long been that sales correlate most closely to the amount of disposable income in smokers' pockets. Price can be a part of that equation.

The sales drift has least affected the traditional market represented by the fine cigars like the Havanas and the Jantanas.

Fine cigars sell about 4.5 million a year, far fewer than in the past and less than 1 per cent of the cigar market by volume. A handful of London-based importers largely account for this trade. About half of Havana cigars are now made by machine, to the displeasure of connoisseurs who maintain that the tobacco leaves should not be chopped.

It means hand-rolled Havanas now sell at premium prices, with Monte Cristo, Davidoff and Romeo 5 Julieta making the running in this sector. One of the importers, Dunhill, in which Rothmans International has a majority stake, has at

Since 1974 tobacco jobs fell by a third

the top of its range an individually boxed Havana which sells at £11.85 and gives a claimed three-hour smoke.

There are half a dozen snuff makers in the United Kingdom, one of them in Northern Ireland. Gallaher, selling mostly within the province. The biggest maker is J. and H. Wilson in Sheffield, a subsidiary of Imperial Tobacco. Imperial also last year bought up Lillingworths at Kendal where there are two other small makers, Gawith Hogarth and Samuel Gawith, that still use traditional water-driven mortar and pestle machines.

Imperial has made a controversial bid for a subsidiary of the Dixons Group, Permaflex, which among other activities blends snuff. This has been referred for investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. The deal if cleared, would give Imperial, with about half the manufacturing capacity, a much greater dominance on actual snuff sales.

Before Imperial stepped in the Permaflex snuff interest was to have been sold to an American cigar company attracted by the apparent growth potential of the European snuff market.

Imperial maintains its takeovers to snuff have merely reflected its conviction that it can make the companies more efficient and profitable.

The subtle flavour of choice

A tobacco boardroom view of the prospects before the industry comes from Andrew Reid, chairman of Imperial Tobacco. Despite the group's considerable diversification he sees tobacco continuing to play a pivotal role in the fortunes of the company overall. He said: "It will be a core profit maker and cash generator for the foreseeable future. Tobacco on the long-term projections is still a very large market. Decline, unless aided and abetted by other factors, is very slow."

He believes the ultra low-price sector where the own-label cigarettes are found has the potential to double although over a considerable period of time. But Imperial, he said, had no intention of supplying own-label cigarettes.

He added: "Tobacco is very subtle. It is a matter of what people are comfortable with. I do not like carrying some brands. Others I am totally at home with. It is the same with wines and spirits. If we say we are selling merely a commodity then we deserve to fail. It is the Government's fiscal policy which has given the West Germans and

others a toehold as they sell on a more commodity basis."

Imperial from a low base is making steady progress in export markets, he said. Superkings is a leading seller in duty-free outlets and so is Regal, he claimed. British producers are not at any significant cost disadvantage but the overseas markets for Virginia cigarettes is limited, with Third World countries, to conserve hard earned sterling and dollars, preferring to make their own tobacco products often through franchising agreements.

He believes the move into increasingly lower tar cigarettes may have little further to go. Ultra low tar cigarettes account for at most 15 per cent of the British market and this share appears to be static despite a disproportionate amount of advertising given to them. The problem is that tar content and flavour tend to go hand in hand. He likens the situation to a spring which at first has plenty of slack when being wound up. He added: "Now the spring is getting very tight. You can still tighten the spring by pushing tar levels down a bit more but it is beginning to get a threshold of acceptability."

Jobs stay buoyant in dockland

Two hundred years ago there were eight tobacco manufacturers in Bristol, all within a quarter of a mile of the quays and warehouses of the city's docks.

Other parts similarly attracted tobacco manufacture including London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

One of these Bristol makers was Wills, Watkins & Company in which as a partner was Henry Overton Wills. That was the beginning of W.D. & H.O. Wills which today is part of Imperial Tobacco and manufactures in the city mostly cigarettes but also hand-rolling tobacco. Its modern cigarette and hand-rolling tobacco factory sits atop a hill at Hartcliffe.

Bristol's unemployment rate, runs below the national average but despite the influx of service industries particularly into the city, tobacco underpins a substantial number of jobs. Wills itself is one

of the larger employers in the city, with a workforce of 3,800. This is half the number of tobacco manufacturing jobs there ten years ago.

But Imperial's estimate is that up to 10,000 jobs in total rely on tobacco. In the Bristol travel to work area there are some 2,500 to 3,000 retail outlets selling tobacco products. A number of other companies are also dependent, some substantially, as suppliers to the industry. One is Mardon Son and Hall, a big producer of folding cartons, employing about 1,000 and still heavily tobacco orientated. Mardon Flexible Packaging, which makes wrappings, accounts for another 370 jobs. Both Mardon companies are now part of BAT Industries, the world's largest tobacco company which is based in Britain.

A St Regis packaging factory employs about 500. Others producing materials used in the tobacco industry include Allen Davies, a carton maker with 100 employed and Western Signcraft, which turns out promotional material with a staff of about 50.

Tobacco is probably still the Bristol area's third most important industry, its former preeminence having been overtaken first by aerospace development and more recently by the concentration of insurance companies and similar service industries.

Rationalization within Imperial in the past few years has seen cigar and pipe tobacco production move from Bristol to other centres such as Glasgow and Liverpool. St Anne's board mill, once the second largest coating mill in the country which was sold by Imperial in the late 1970s, has now closed, with the loss at that point of 800 jobs although peak employment there had been much greater.

Mr. Mike West, Industrial Development Officer at Bristol City Council, said: "Despite the rundown in tobacco manufacturing here, including all the suppliers, the industry still plays a key role."



TOMORROW

Concluding the series: Winners and losers on the world market

Why maps are taking the high-tech route to the future

Digital displays hold the key to a revolution in navigation, says John Wright

Maps made of paper may be on the way out. Twenty years from now we could be finding our way with pocket computers that tell us where we are, or moving maps in the corner of a car windscreen, perhaps operated by a new generation of satellites or by small versions of the inertial navigation systems carried in nuclear submarines.

The Government has at last approved the comprehensive conversion of the Ordnance Survey's large-scale plans to digital form, to numbers stored in a computer. These plans, of which the general public is scarcely aware, are essential for the professional architects, conveyancers, engineers, estate agents, lawyers, planners and surveyors who design, control and record the constant changes in our landscape. These include new houses, factories, walls, fences, forests and hedges grown

or cut down; and underground services like water mains, sewers, and electric and telephone cables.

The creation of a single data base to replace or supplement the 240,000 large-scale plans will make it possible to record all these changes, and to produce (on paper or on a television-type screen) a plan centred on a house or factory, instead of it being at the corners of four different sheets. It will be possible to change its scale instantaneously for a closer or wider look, to vary its content for the user's needs, and to keep it up to date.

At smaller scales it will be possible to create three-dimensional models and perspective views, for walking or scientific or engineering studies; and to include information obtained from satellites. Some of these

are already in orbit, scanning the earth every 18 days and transmitting images to special receiving stations, from which paper copies, or computer tapes, can be purchased.

Recording on both the visible and infra-red wavelengths these satellites can distinguish different types of soil and land use, show the state of crops or the snow cover, and define areas polluted by smoke or effluent. Such images, covering large areas in a single picture, have already been used only to forecast the weather but to show sea ice cover and to correct Admiralty charts in remote areas.

For the motorist and yachtsman the present atlases and charts may soon be replaced by moving displays of the kind already used in military aircraft and ships, in which their

positions are shown automatically. At a recent conference on survey and mapping organized by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors at Reading University, American and Japanese prototypes of such displays costing only a few hundred pounds, were described.

One major problem of the coming map revolution discussed by the conference was how to standardize the transfer systems and data banks in order to coordinate the products of

different manufacturers. Another was how best to convert a line map, of which 95 per cent is blank paper, into digits. Two alternatives are scanning with a television-type camera, which is wasteful in data storage, or employing someone to follow each line by hand with a cursor, which is slow, expensive, and boring. One suggestion was to employ housewives for a few hours a day as a change from housework. Another was to follow each line with an oscillating laser beam – expensive to buy but much faster working. Major advances in surveying which were described at the conference also depend on the conversion of information into numbers. Electronic computers measuring devices and data loggers can help in rapid surveys for engineering projects – of the ground or of large structures; and in analysing large numbers of measurement to detect small distortions in a dam or bridge under load or moving dangerously on its foundations.

When information is transformed into binary digits, it can be expressed by electrical charges and be handled in vast quantities at very high speeds by microscopic electronic devices – the silicon chips we hear so much about. It is a long way from the mechanical calculators and trigonometric tables of a few years ago and the logarithms of previous decades.



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Charles of the Ritz

FASHION by Suzy Menkes



Above: Red and white striped cotton knit polo shirt £49, long slim knit skirt £49, long cardigan coat £66, all by Unanyme in red and white or black and white from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, Just Jackie, Leicester, Jennifer Browning, Harrogate, Cream, Chichester, Blossoms, Cuckfield.

Above right: Sonia Rykiel's peach, black and blue knit top £190, peach jersey pleat skirt with side buttons £165, Rykiel scarf £35, witty beret by Graham Smith for Kangol. All from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge.

Left: Rib knit cotton over-sweater in red with white V-neck and elbow patches, £95, over white cotton sweater £75 and a long rib knit skirt, £85. Knit scarves, all from Joseph Tricot, 18 Sloane Street and 16 South Molton Street.

Left: Pastel rib cotton coat £31.65, top £31.80 and rib skirt £21.35. All by Jousse in peach, lemon, white, blue or black from Way In at Harrods, Knightsbridge and Dizzy, Brent Cross. Violet trim beret by Graham Smith for Kangol.

The French beret by Graham Smith. His witty collection for Kangol includes brush and palette. Around £28.50 from Harvey Nichols.

Younger than spring-time

Spring is teasing us with summer. Behind the warm sunshine, a chill wind stalks the shadows. The brave and the foolhardy may already be in T-shirts, but sudden squalls and showers send us scurrying back to winter clothes.

"Treacherous weather" our grandmothers called it, with dire warnings not yet to cast a clout or even peel off a vest. To an earlier generation it was also "suit weather", when the wool jacket and skirt over a light-weight blouse seemed the ideal way to cope with daily changes in temperature.

The spring suit is no longer as reliable a harbinger of spring as the first cuckoo, clumps of primroses and traffic jams for the coast. The matching coat and skirt, sold as a set, is as outdated as that name sounds and is worn mainly as a badge of business life, as a female version of executive man. True spring clothes, to take us out from the long winter towards summer cottons and linens, have taken quite a different direction.

Knitted cotton, ribbed, pleated and tailored into shape, competes with wool and cotton jersey as the fashion story of the season. Since the fluctuating temperatures demand that we dress in layers, the basic slim ribbed skirt is twinned with a variety of tops, from cap-sleeved lightweight cotton knits to generous over-sweaters. On top of all that goes the cardigan

growing up as a sophisticated and civilized garment, and also growing down from the traditional hipline to three-quarters, and even mid-calf.

This is a look that comes from France and is best expressed by the Parisian designers, especially Sonia Rykiel, who has perfected her elegant, elongated layers of knit and jersey this spring in delectable peach and vivid yellow.

Harvey Nichols must have read the long-range weather forecast to have timed so well their *Paris Français* promotion, which has taken them through the chilly spring and only fades on the first of May. Among a pride of French designers, Unanyme's crisp stripes on fine knit separates suit this in-between season.

You do not have to be French to catch the knitted tube dressing, although all over town those are the clothes I pick out: Jousse's ribbed cotton separates in sorbet colours at Harrods Way In; Charles Jourdan's elegant spring knits in the same

soft colours but a sharper cut. Only the name and the style is French at Joseph Tricot, who have a collection of cotton knit separates in a wide variety of weights and quite sporty shapes. Although the high street shops are mostly filled with summer cottons (and have been since freezing February), the styles are getting more sophisticated. The latest image change is Richards (formerly Richard Shops) who are smartening up their stores, starting with the Kensington High Street branch.

It is interesting to see that, under the leadership of Next, the fashion chains (and even the chain stores) are both becoming more adult and rejuvenating their clothes. Instead of catering only for a teeny-bopper generation, they are making clothes suitable for a working woman's life, while at the same time trying to slough off the classic and frumpy image that suggests.

Significantly, the first thing that these fashion re-fits require is a co-ordinated range of separates and the dismissal of the formal suit.



Above: Double-breasted cross-over navy rib cardigan, also red, £15.99, striped metal top, red or navy, £5.99, white pleat side-button linen skirt £19.99. All from the Working Wardrobe collection from Richards, 148/8 Kensington High Street and branches. Left: Big square cotton rib over-sweater £75, red and white stripe heavy rib short skirt £48, knit scarf £28. All from Joseph Tricot, 18 Sloane Street and 16 South Molton Street.

Illustrations by JOHN BAGGAGE

FASHION EDITOR'S COMMENT



Left: slim-line suit for yesterday's art sight-seeing. Right: jaunty hat and sailor stripes for the navy.

Diana's dilemma

The Princess of Wales has been lionised by the fashion industry, criticised for her clothes, accused of being spendthrift and also of recycling her old clothes. Her current trip to Italy is being seen as a two-week fashion parade, rather than a goodwill visit by Britain's future King and Queen.

Diana's dilemma is this: is she supposed to dress as a fashion plate or as a royal Princess? It was a question posed recently by last month's confrontation between Joan Collins, real-life soap opera star, and Princess Diana in a glamorous Hollywood-style dress. That was at a private function at which the Princess could dress as she pleased, and - given that it was a fashion show and fashionable event - she pleased the sophisticated audience.

But does the public want "Diana Di", as a glossy ambassador for British fashion who can take on the fashion-conscious Italians? Being a princess, even if you marry into the royal dynasty, means more than creating an image.

Princess Diana's clothes are to some extent tools of the trade in which she carries out that essential function of royalty, "to see and be seen". As such, it is quite right, and nothing new, that we should expect her to wear British fashions. Although Queen Victoria's first prime minister Lord Melbourne defended in private her taste for French clothes, the young queen was forced to bow to public pressure and buy her clothes at home.

When Princess Alexandra of Denmark - with whom Princess Diana is often compared - married an earlier Prince of Wales in 1863, she was obliged to abandon the delicious lacy wedding dress the King of the Belgians had given her, in favour of a festooned and frilly English design. Today's

Princess of Wales lives in a quite different age, when fashion is big business, off-the-peg and nothing to do with dressmakers.

Princess Diana is now choosing most of her clothes herself and making her own decisions about what to wear. The real surprise about her current wardrobe is that it is almost entirely made to order and still bought from a variety of designers who have to rely on her own taste and style to put an overall image together.

The "off-the-peg" Princess is now buying almost nothing from the rails, and not because she can no longer go round the shops. She is, instead, having a private wardrobe made from the sweet sugar pink satin dress in the Snowdon pictures made by Tatlers, to the glamorous Bruce Oldfield silver lamé gown. Her day wear is also developed by various designers, notably Catherine Walker of Chelsea Design Company and Jan Van Veldon. They take elements of design from their own collections and adapt them to the Princess's taste.

All this must seem very odd indeed to the Italians who, like the French, are used to the idea of either made-to-measure couture dressing or high fashion ready-to-wear.

England now has no equivalent of the continental couturiers, whose business is to create clothes for a few select clients. The designers that Princess Diana patronises make ready-to-wear collections. In some cases, the young Princess has been sharing with a designer, the first noble experiment in made-to-measure dressing.

The Queen has always refused to accept that a sovereign should look like a film star. The problem for her daughter-in-law is that she looks like a star in spite of herself, and people judge her accordingly.

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Book now at the Chanel counter at Harrods or telephone 01-730 1234, ext. 2773. Beauty Classes start on Monday April 29th until Saturday May 4th, 10am-12 noon and 2pm-4pm (Wednesday 4pm-6pm). A £5 booking deposit is refundable against any Chanel purchase at the school.

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CHANEL

FASHFLASH

Tommy Nutter, London's smartest tailor, celebrated his birthday with his familiar cherubic smile and a Fortnum & Mason cake shaped like one of his own shirts complete with bow tie and dandyfied cane. He was also celebrating the launch of his collection in the store. Mr Fortnum and Mr Mason will not find a new frock coat, but there are suitably elegant mairé silk waistcoats in Gainsborough colours, as well as thoroughly

modern double-breasted suits, sporty knitwear, and, of course, a delectable selection of the Nutter bow ties.

Fashion is rather like skiing: hard to learn from books. But clothes for the slopes, and other specialist areas like maternity dressing and accessories, are all covered among the more general advice in Jane Proctor's *Dress Your Best* (Macdonald, £11.95). This book is like a collage of magazine articles and pictures, full of sound sense and sparky ideas which could brighten your imagination as well as your

wardrobe. The eclectic collection of pictures and styles underlines the fact that fashion now has more faces, hem lengths and heel heights than previous generations could have imagined. How-to-do-it sections on packing, ironing and mending offer some of the most straightforward help.

Angela Gore



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TAPESTRY OFFER

We asked Edwin Bellchamber to design a fresh and light tapestry for us for the spring. He took as his inspiration Sissinghurst in Kent and the result is a lovely tapestry in spring garden colours with a border of roses. It is designed as a picture but would also make a charming cushion.



The design measures 14 1/2" x 14 1/2" and is worked in simple half-cross-stitch. It is printed in the full eleven colours: Silver grey, grass green, lawn, light cornflower blue, a faded and pale rose pink, oakleaf green, hazelnut, pale biscuit, beech green and white. The canvas is 12 holes to the inch and the kit comes complete with all the required yarns from the Appleton Tapestry range, needle and instructions. All for £17.50 including postage and packing. Use FREEPOST - No stamp needed.

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THE TIMES DIARY

One job saved

The Labour Party narrowly avoided a highly embarrassing resignation from the shadow cabinet at the weekend. It would have been that of John Prescott, the employment spokesman, whom no one had told about the creation of the all-party Employment Institute, even though no fewer than three other members of Labour's shadow cabinet were involved. The first Prescott heard of it was when he was phoned for a comment after the story broke in the *Times* on Thursday morning. A furious Prescott, who had launched Labour's own successful Jobs and Industry campaign on April 2, immediately phoned the three - Roy Hattersley, Michael Meacher and Denis Healey - pointing out that the all-party group had different employment policies to Labour's own (Labour promises full employment) and asking: "what the hell's the score?" All three professed surprise that the institute was a campaigning group. Prescott withdrew his threat of resignation only after they assured him that they would not appear at any press conference to launch it. "I was amazed, to put it bluntly," Prescott told me yesterday. "I could not see how I could continue doing my job on Labour's programme... if colleagues of mine were advocating another charter for jobs."

From last-nighters will be dismayed to learn that *Land of Hope and Glory* has been dropped from the finale of Noel Coward's *Cavalcade*, which opens the Chichester season on May 1. Director David Gilmore thinks it too "jingoistic" and has replaced it with Blake's *Jerusalem*.

Second thoughts

Flush with the Queen's Award for Industry, Harrods would doubtless wish to suppress this little snippet: just before the Egyptian Al-Fayed brothers formally completed their recent takeover, they withdrew "Harrods", as it is now known, from the Think British Campaign, to which it had subscribed for three years. "Most regrettable," says campaign director Margaret Channing. Even Lohr would have been more subtle.

Short head

Chris Bonington is Everest's oldest conqueror - by 12 days. Xavier Eguskiza, who edits a Basque-language mountaineering magazine from Worcester, tells me that the 169 Everest victors include only three 50-year-olds: Gerhard Schmatz (West Germany (born June 3, 1929), climbed October 1, 1979); Jovet Pasika, a Czech (born February 12, 1934, climbed October 15, 1984 - and died on the way down); and Bonington (born August 6, 1934). Work it out.

BARRY FANTONI



"I suppose they'll call it Tescough"

Slow boat...

The chairman of P&O, Jeffrey Stirling, told sentimental shareholders at the company's annual meeting yesterday that the Uganda, the floating classroom sent to the Falklands, may be saved from the scrapyard. Last-minute negotiations are under way to sell it to China, to be used as a floating hotel.

My apologies to Lloyds Bank. It is, of course, Lloyd's of London who have spent £157m on a new headquarters. The bank tells me it spent a mere £1m on its headquarters - in 1930.

Seats at risk

Here's news to shock the custodians of Britain's heritage: the Getty Museum in California, which bought the Manicoba for a record £7.5m, has just appointed Colin Street of the Metropolitan Museum in New York for the specific purpose of buying English furniture. The museum, which has a spending power of £2m a week, has until now concentrated on buying French furniture. Yesterday Phillips' furniture expert, Paul Roberts, said the move is certain to put the best authenticated pieces under threat. The museum's first major purchase could be the finest collection of Chippendale furniture in the land - that of Nostell Priory in Yorkshire, whose owner, Lord St Oswald, needs about £3.3m to pay death duties. He is prohibited from giving the furniture to the nation in lieu of taxes because of what he calls the government's "ridiculous" new ceiling. Admittedly, Lord Gorrill has given £25m to help Nostell. Kedleston Hall and Weston Park to survive. But as Kedleston needs £21.5m and Weston £8m, Lord St Oswald fears he may have no option but to sell.

PHS

Roger Boyes on the growing church-state tensions in Czechoslovakia

Following where Poland leads

Prague Look under St. Methodius is in all socialist encyclopedias, an acceptable saint. A linguist, it is said, a scholar who, with his brother Cyril, spread the Slavic liturgy, forged links between Czechs and Slovaks. To the Catholic church, however, Methodius is an evangelizer, a holy pioneer who took Christianity to pagan lands.

Now, 1,100 years after his death, Methodius is a menace. The Catholic church is enjoying a new awakening and Methodius has become a rallying point for the conflict with the Soviet bloc's most militantly anti-clerical regime.

Recently, in the Moravian village of Velichany - where Methodius died - 1,000 priests, some of them wearing the vestments of banned orders, and more than 7,000 believers gathered in and outside the church to hear Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, the Czech primate, read a letter from the Pope. "We want the Pope," groups in the street chanted, jostling the 84-year-old primate as though he were a young pop star.

Methodius, said the primate, would have urged priests to steer clear of politics. The message was understood: priests were to have no truck with a pro-regime Catholic group, the *Pravoslavni*, which was specifically designed to split the church. And the 11-page letter from the Pope urged the priests, in the spirit of Methodius, to "continue intrepidly on the path of evangelization and testimony, even if the situation at this moment of history makes it arduous, difficult and even often bitter."

The scene was reminiscent of Poland, and that is precisely the problem. The Czech leadership, which remains fundamentally that installed by Leonid Brezhnev in 1968, is frightened of cross-border infection. Of the country's 15 million people, two thirds are Catholics, the highest concentration being in Slovakia. The combination of strong faith, especially in the countryside, and a sense of national autonomy, of resentment of government from Prague, and a diet of western television - including documentaries and news - from Poland have created a slow-burning fuse for the authorities. Worse still, the religious revival has spread to traditionally atheistic communities

"The Theory of Relativity, as I understand it," begins the school-boy's essay, "is not very well understood". Much the same could be said of the Theory of Democracy in the *Times* and the General Workers' Union. You may recall that at the time of the Labour Party's leadership election, consultations with the members suggested that most of them wished the union's votes to be cast for Mr Hattersley, whereupon they were cast for Mr Kinnock. Not long afterwards, the dockers of Tilbury intimidated, courteously but firmly, that on the whole they would rather not be called out on strike in the interests of Mr Kinnock, whereupon they went on strike in the interests of Mr Scargill. It is what they were promptly called.

Such commendable familiarity with the principle enshrined in Rousseau's doctrine of the General Will, by the workings of which the opinions of the general mass of the people are if necessary assumed, for convenience, to be the opposite of what they actually are, may be said to make up for any shortcomings in the observance of what I believe is known as bourgeois democracy. It reminded me, however, that Mr Moss Evans, at the time of his leadership election, expressed the view that a system of licensing for the newspapers might be well worth introducing, apparently unaware that just such a scheme, for ensuring that no one with the wrong opinions could publish them, did once operate in this country, but came to an end as long ago as 1695. (Well, well; the TGWU was always a traditionalist organization.)

Now, however, members of the union have made an even more notable advance in the work of adapting the antiquated and inflexible rules of democracy to the more urgent demands of the modern age. It seems that in the recent election for Mr Evans' successor as TGWU general secretary, supporters of the left candidate were so keen that he should be chosen, and so alarmed

with each passing year the 9,000 soldiers in Northern Ireland slip slightly further from public view. Sometimes their only visible presence is the bare details of a victim added to the catalogue of death and injury stretching back to 1969 and still keeping a substantial part of the British Army busy inside the borders of its own country.

The virtual end of large-scale rioting and the narrowing of terrorist and counter-terrorist activity have lowered the military profile. For several years official security policy has put the Royal Ulster Constabulary in charge and in front. Politicians, particularly when they are talking summery and diplomacy, dislike drawing attention to the fact that their words are easily and frequently drowned by the sound of gunfire.

But the Army's purpose and performance have been at the heart of many of the most important issues raised by the events of the past 15 years. A new and sympathetic account of its involvement sheds new light on some of the more controversial episodes. Its author, ITN journalist Desmond Hamill, has used the lapse of time to encourage some frank although unattributable reminiscences from the generals and others who have grappled with the problems at first hand.

The Army has now adapted - partly because the Provisional IRA has also done so - to the idea that there will be no rapid end to



in the Czech lands, in Bohemia and Moravia.

The response has been twofold. First, party secretary Gustav Husak - himself a Slovak - has tried to right some of the imbalance between the prosperous Czechs and the neglected Slovaks by giving the latter greater political representation and by funneling more investment to the eastern region. But the principal instrument to preserve the status quo is a stifling of religious expression.

At a recent audience Cardinal Tomasek set out the bare facts and statistics. Of the 13 dioceses only three have been filled in the past 30 years because of a government refusal to approve church nominees. Independent church orders have been banned. Female orders are

permitted but can accept no new novitiates. A strict *numerus causus* operates in theology colleges so that there are only 3,175 priests to cover 4,336 parishes. The church is limited to strictly priestly work - unless priests join the nebulous *Pacevni* in Terezin, when they are free to give interviews, condemn President Reagan, Star Wars and western unemployment. Police monitor services and note the names of those marrying or having their children baptized in church.

The most effective tool of the secret police is the fact that all priests have to be approved and licensed by the authorities. The church says that some 300 priests have been denied permission to practice. Political reliability, family backgrounds - the acid test is 1968.

But religion is an important issue in the political struggle now being waged just below the surface in the Husak leadership, and which is becoming increasingly public. Recently published articles by the premier, Lubomir Strougal, and the central committee secretary, Jan Fojtik, revealed some of the divisions between the technocratic supporters of limited economic reform, represented by Strougal, and the ideologists such as Fojtik who fear that reform means the admission of mistakes and a dilution of the Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Either way, the church cannot win. If Strougal or the equally reform-minded Milos Jakes becomes the next party leader, he will have to pay his dues to the hardliners by displaying an ideological zeal. Mikhail Gorbachev has emboldened some reformers in the Soviet bloc, but not in Czechoslovakia, where change is still a banned word and where faith is an act of subversion.

fort over the years like a drunken pendulum, with first the moderates, and then the extremists, gaining the palm. Only to see it snatched back a year later.

The extremists rode an unstable tandem labelled "Broad Left": there were plenty of Communist Party members and fellow-travellers on one saddle, and a variety of Trotskyites with their allies on the other, and it spun along amid mutual betrayal and no less mutual subsequent recriminations. This year the Broad Left has split: there are rival states, each of the two brands putting up its own candidates. That should make the moderates' task easier, but they can regain control only if they vote in large numbers. (Last year, the moderates' turnout was so poor that the Broad Left swept the board, taking four fifths of the seats, and leaving the indomitable Kate Losinska, who won the presidency, virtually isolated on the executive.)

Here, then, is the register of moderate candidates. For president, Kate Losinska. For vice-presidents - there are two such posts, so members have two votes in that section - Billouin, J. and Chambers, Mrs M. For the national executive committee, where there are 26 posts to be filled, the following constitute the entire moderate slate. (NB. Would voters please note that they should vote for Losinska, Billouin and Chambers in this section as well as in the previous sections, as they can still be elected to the NEC even if they are defeated for the officers' posts. Would voters also note that the numbers against the candidates' names are the ones they will find on their ballot-papers.)

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POOKIESNACKENBURGER IN SCHOOL FOR COOL

No one speaks beebese english in our school. Star pupil DoodleySquat, a pathetic, podgy excuse for a humanbeing, decides to get cool. Gotit. Gethip. Elbow thepin stripe and get tuned in at nineon Thursday.



DANCE ON FOUR WITH NATALIA MAKAROVA.

What newscaster pirouettes as gracefully as our 9 o'clock presenter on Wednesday?

Natalia Makarova, the world's prima ballerina, dances two contrasting styles and talks about the two disciplines.

By the end even non-ballet buffs might be throwing flowers at the TV.

AT NINE O'CLOCK EVERY NIGHT NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS.

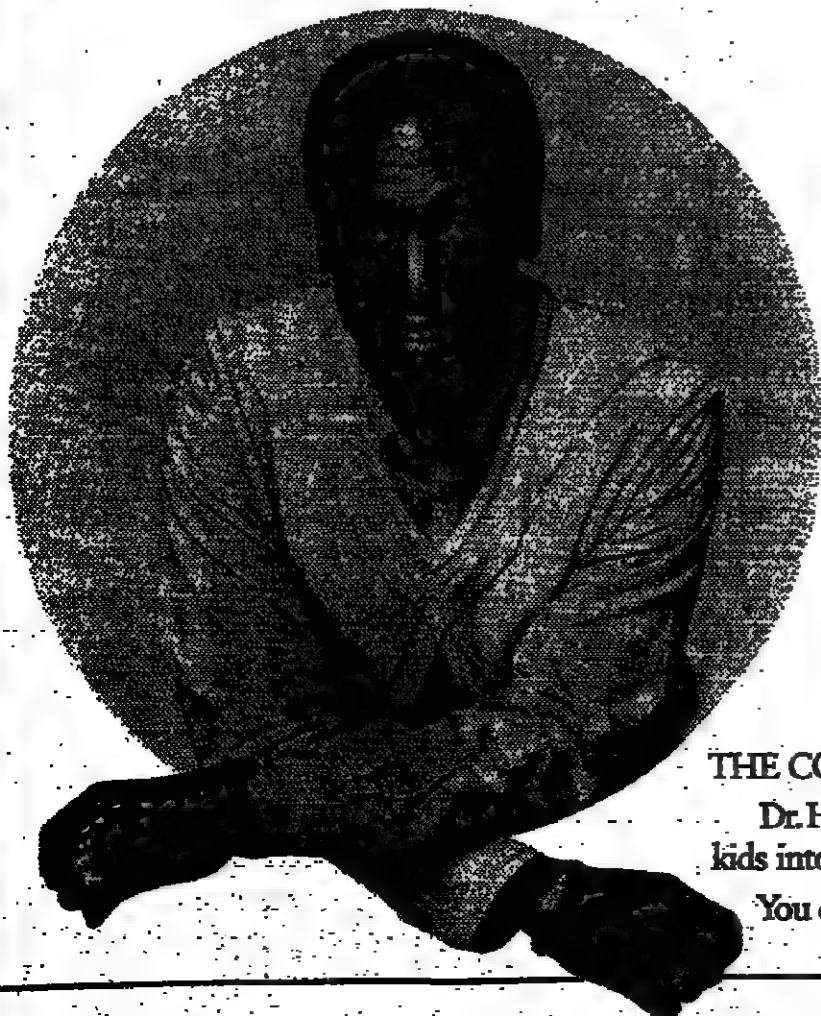


THE OTHER WOMAN.

It's not so terrible when an older man goes after a younger, lively woman.

But what happens when he becomes bored with a younger wife and sets his cap at an older, wiser and more worldly woman?

At 9.00 on Tuesday it makes a more interesting affair than affairs of state.



THE COSBY SHOW.

Dr. Huxtable, Bill Cosby, knows all about bringing kids into the world - except his own.

You can see the funny side at 9.00 on Friday.

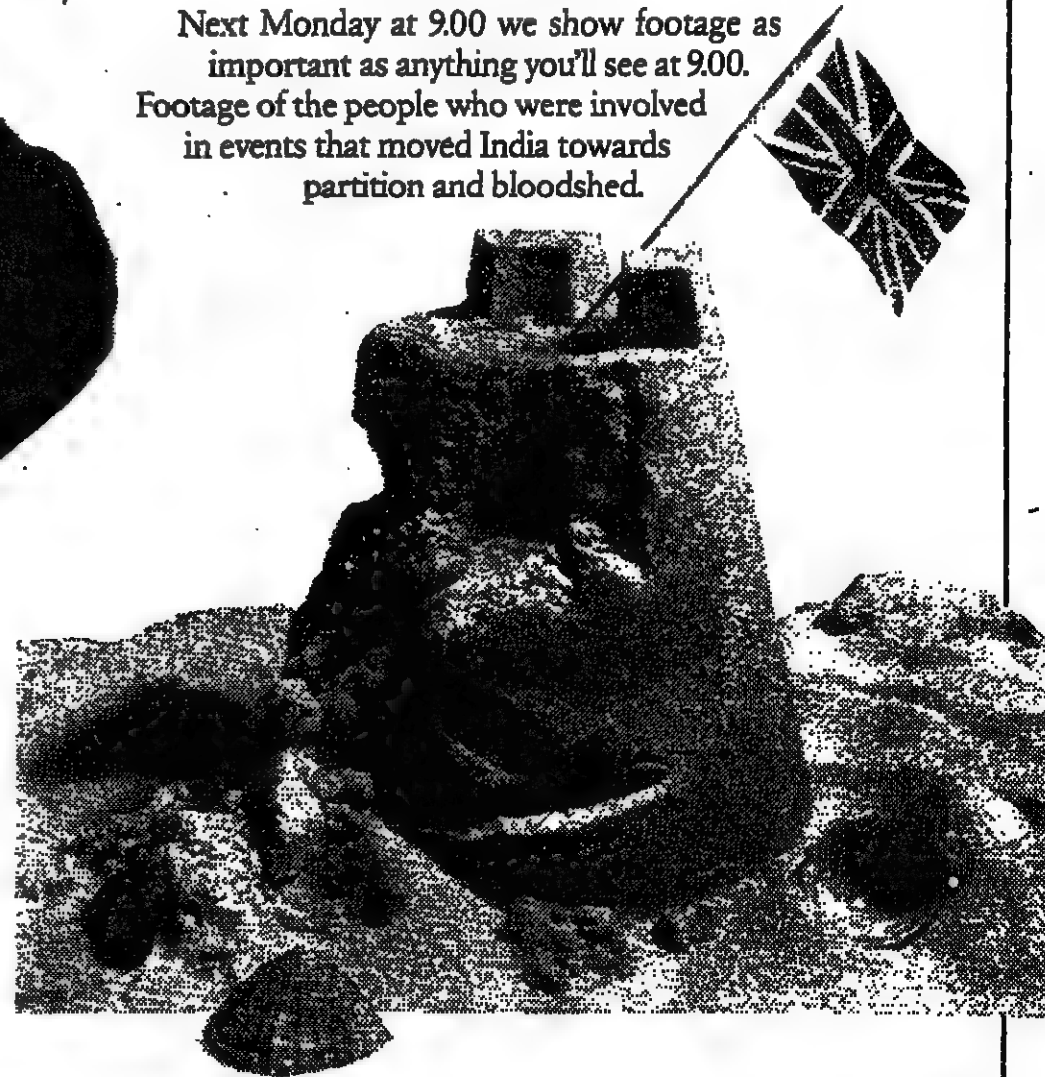
END OF EMPIRE.

Was it Churchill's imperial policy that put the British Raj in peril?

Was it his conviction that the Congress were a Hindu priesthood that led him astray?

And was the British stiff upper lip responsible for the lowering of the flag?

Next Monday at 9.00 we show footage as important as anything you'll see at 9.00. Footage of the people who were involved in events that moved India towards partition and bloodshed.



KEEP YOUR EYE ON

THE TIMES
Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
1	Black Arrow	1.15	1.05	11	1.15	1.05	21	1.15	1.05
2	Barrow	1.15	1.05	12	1.15	1.05	22	1.15	1.05
3	Avon Rubber	1.15	1.05	13	1.15	1.05	23	1.15	1.05
4	Coventry	1.15	1.05	14	1.15	1.05	24	1.15	1.05
5	Broken Hill	1.15	1.05	15	1.15	1.05	25	1.15	1.05
6	Dixon (J & J)	1.15	1.05	16	1.15	1.05	26	1.15	1.05
7	Benlo	1.15	1.05	17	1.15	1.05	27	1.15	1.05
8	DPCE	1.15	1.05	18	1.15	1.05	28	1.15	1.05
9	BET DGI	1.15	1.05	19	1.15	1.05	29	1.15	1.05
10	Bosch	1.15	1.05	20	1.15	1.05	30	1.15	1.05
11	BUILDING AND ROADS	1.15	1.05	21	1.15	1.05	31	1.15	1.05
12	Town & Amold	1.15	1.05	22	1.15	1.05	32	1.15	1.05
13	Benford Concrete	1.15	1.05	23	1.15	1.05	33	1.15	1.05
14	ITV	1.15	1.05	24	1.15	1.05	34	1.15	1.05
15	Brant	1.15	1.05	25	1.15	1.05	35	1.15	1.05
16	Newcastle	1.15	1.05	26	1.15	1.05	36	1.15	1.05
17	Brownlie	1.15	1.05	27	1.15	1.05	37	1.15	1.05
18	Carroll's	1.15	1.05	28	1.15	1.05	38	1.15	1.05
19	Red Bull	1.15	1.05	29	1.15	1.05	39	1.15	1.05
20	ITV	1.15	1.05	30	1.15	1.05	40	1.15	1.05
21	Term	1.15	1.05	31	1.15	1.05	41	1.15	1.05
22	BANKS DISCOUNT HP	1.15	1.05	32	1.15	1.05	42	1.15	1.05
23	President	1.15	1.05	33	1.15	1.05	43	1.15	1.05
24	Chive	1.15	1.05	34	1.15	1.05	44	1.15	1.05
25	Smith & Nephew	1.15	1.05	35	1.15	1.05	45	1.15	1.05
26	Longwell	1.15	1.05	36	1.15	1.05	46	1.15	1.05
27	Guinness	1.15	1.05	37	1.15	1.05	47	1.15	1.05
28	Chlor Allen	1.15	1.05	38	1.15	1.05	48	1.15	1.05
29	Alcon	1.15	1.05	39	1.15	1.05	49	1.15	1.05
30	Alcon & Benson	1.15	1.05	40	1.15	1.05	50	1.15	1.05
31	RAF	1.15	1.05	41	1.15	1.05	51	1.15	1.05
32	RAF	1.15	1.05	42	1.15	1.05	52	1.15	1.05
33	RAF	1.15	1.05	43	1.15	1.05	53	1.15	1.05
34	RAF	1.15	1.05	44	1.15	1.05	54	1.15	1.05
35	RAF	1.15	1.05	45	1.15	1.05	55	1.15	1.05
36	RAF	1.15	1.05	46	1.15	1.05	56	1.15	1.05
37	RAF	1.15	1.05	47	1.15	1.05	57	1.15	1.05
38	RAF	1.15	1.05	48	1.15	1.05	58	1.15	1.05
39	RAF	1.15	1.05	49	1.15	1.05	59	1.15	1.05
40	RAF	1.15	1.05	50	1.15	1.05	60	1.15	1.05

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

1985 High Low Stock Price Change Dividend % P.E.

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1985 High Low Stock Price Change Dividend % P.E.

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1985 High Low Stock Price Change Dividend % P.E.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares drift lower

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday, Dealings End, April 26. Contango Day, April 29. Settlement Day, May 7.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	%	P.E.
1.15	1.05	Black Arrow	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Barrow	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Avon Rubber	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Coventry	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Broken Hill	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Dixon (J & J)	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Benlo	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	DPCE	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	BET DGI	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Bosch	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	%	P.E.
1.15	1.05	Town & Amold	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Benford Concrete	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	ITV	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Brant	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Newcastle	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Brownlie	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Carroll's	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Red Bull	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	ITV	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Term	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	%	P.E.
1.15	1.05	President	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Chive	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Smith & Nephew	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Longwell	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Guinness	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Chlor Allen	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Alcon	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	Alcon & Benson	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	%	P.E.
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	%	P.E.
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	%	P.E.
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5
1.15	1.05	RAF	1.15	0.10	0.05	4.3	12.5

1985 High	1985 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	%
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FINANCIAL SERVICES

VAT change unlikely to deter big spenders from press advertising

This year's Budget put an end to the exemption from value added tax on newspaper and magazine advertising. Among the hardest hit by the change will be the City's financial services companies which cannot reclaim the tax and spend about half their publicity budgets on newspaper advertising. Richard Thomson examines how the extra cost will affect their advertising spending.

The financial services sector suffered a double blow from tax changes in the Budget.

Not content with abolishing the upper earnings limit on National Insurance contributions, which will inevitably most affect companies with a large proportion of high-paid employees, the Chancellor imposed 15 per cent value added tax on all newspaper advertising.

From May 1, therefore, newspaper and magazine advertising will be on the same VAT footing as, for example, radio and television advertising. Last year, according to Media Expenditure Analysis which monitors all British advertising, financial services companies of all types spent just under £250 million on advertising. While no separate figure is available for the exact amount allocated to newspapers and magazines, most industry observers estimate that it was about half the total.

If that spending is continued on the same pattern this year, it is likely to cost the industry more than £15 million extra in VAT payments. The problem which financial services companies, unlike other trading companies, face is that they cannot claim back the VAT charged on advertising as ordinary trading cost. So while the new tax on newspaper advertising will not affect the manufacturing sector, for example, it falls heavily on banks, building societies, unit trusts and insurance companies.



Mike Lomax: papers may reduce their rates

So what effect is the new imposition likely to have on the advertising policy of such companies? The first response of the financial services sector was that it would have none. All companies needed to do was to set up a subsidiary in the Channel Islands and pay for all their advertising through that. But it was quickly recognized that the Inland Revenue would treat this as tax evasion and the idea was abandoned.

For the rest of this year, little is likely to change. Under the rules laid down for the tax change, companies are allowed to place newspaper advertisements until the end of the year without paying VAT as long as the booking is done before May 1.

The point of this is to maintain the normal level of advertising from company budgets which were worked out before the tax change was known about.

This practice, encouraged by the advertising agencies, has been widely followed. The Halifax Building Society, for instance, has already bought most of its press advertising space for this year.

Last year, it spent about £7.5 million of its total £13 million publicity budget on newspaper advertising. Spending at a similar rate this year, the society may have saved itself around £1 million by booking early and avoiding the VAT charge.

The Abbey National Building Society estimates that it has saved itself £650,000 by doing the same.

Against this, however, the Halifax argues that it has cost the society a certain amount simply to pay the money earlier than it would otherwise have done. It also doubts that it managed to negotiate the best rates with the newspapers in its haste to book advertising space.

Once this short-term anomaly has passed, bigger changes may start to appear next year as companies decide how best to allocate their spending among the different media.

Few companies appear to have decided yet what their policy will be. But the Halifax said: "We don't intend to let our budget fall behind next year or to cut the amount we spend on newspaper advertising."

An advertising agency spokesman said: "Ideally an advertising budget should be governed by the need to advertise, not just by the cost." In practice, he predicted there may be some compromising in next year's budgets, but not very much.

One area of change, however, could be the balance between image advertising and the selling of specific products. Many financial services companies use newspapers as a way not only of publicizing individual products but of selling them direct "off the page".

Unit trust advertisements with coupons for the investor to cut out and send in with his cheque are a prime example. The cost effectiveness of this kind of advertising can be measured accurately in numbers of responses, so it could be the first to suffer.

M & O, the unit trust group, is spending its £1.5 million this year almost exclusively on newspaper advertising. Most of it will go on direct product selling.

But, says Mr Richard Clark, the advertising manager, paying 15 per cent VAT next year will make the same advertisements 15 per cent less cost effective. Since this deterioration can be accurately measured, the tendency will be to look to other forms of advertising.

The Abbey National takes the same view. Most of its press advertising is for specific products. "Now we will have to look towards doing the same thing through posters, leaflets and mailshots rather than newspapers", a spokesman said. More research would need to be done on the effectiveness of these methods, he added.

On the other hand, say many companies, image advertising may gain. Its effects are less easily quantifiable but are generally considered to last longer. The advertising agencies

say the best place for this kind of publicity is television with the result that still more advertising will drift away from newspapers. "Once you start the process of looking at other forms of selling, you can't necessarily stop it", said the Abbey National. "And this could lead to far wider changes."

There is also likely to be a shift in the types of papers used for advertising. The industry generally agrees that the smaller, more specialized papers will be the first to suffer from less advertising by the financial services companies.

Mr Mike Lomax, joint managing director of Charles Barker City, says: "There is no reason why the paper mix should alter as a result of the tax change. But, in practice, the smaller papers are likely to be most adversely affected, especially in the first year as companies reassess their spending."

Much will depend, however, on the response of the newspapers themselves. "They will almost certainly recognize the problem of their advertisers and may start to reduce their rates", says Mr Lomax.

"I would expect the most response in this respect from the up-market papers which rely on advertising for their income rather than from the popular tabloids

Spending on advertising by financial services sector in 1984

Building societies	£m
Company meetings & public notices	60.1
Credit cards	23.2
City & financial services (brokers, advisers, etc)	11.5
Foreign banks & travellers cheques	27.0
Insurance/assurance	9.4
Joint stock banks	40.0
Merchant banks	52.0
Prospectuses	0.3
Unit trusts	14.8
Total	248.8

which make plenty of money just on circulation.

These considerations have most relevance for the big spending, consumer-oriented companies which have a wide public to reach. Clearing banks, building societies, credit card companies, unit trusts and insurance companies among them accounted for about 70 per cent of the total publicity spending of the financial sector last year.

By contrast, other companies such as merchant banks, which spent a mere £300,000 on their own publicity face mainly changes in detail. Until now, much of the advertising they

have done was on clients' behalf, paying for the cost of prospectuses in newspapers and recovering the expense from the client.

Last year more than £14 million was spent on advertising prospectuses alone. To avoid a 15 per cent increase in these costs, the intermediaries are likely to stop placing the advertisements. They will leave it to their VAT registered clients who can then reclaim the tax to do the paying.

So the VAT change may well have little or no effect on the cost or level of prospectus advertising except for the unlucky few newcomers like the TSB who are themselves financial companies.

In the end it is hard to avoid the conclusion that the changes forced on the sector by VAT on newspaper advertising will not be crippling.

There are few better ways of publicizing changes in interest rates, for example, than a newspaper advertisement. And it will take time to develop a more efficient method than off-the-page selling for many products.

"The transitional effect will be the most severe", says Mr Lomax. "After that we will have to sit back and take it on the chin."

Folkes profits jump by 260%

By Patricia Wheatcroft

Folkes Group, the Midlands-based engineering business, yesterday reported pretax profits for 1984 up 260 per cent, from £500,000 to £1,800,000, and well up on brokers' estimates of around £1,300,000.

But despite big improvements in its traditional areas, such as steel and forging, the company was badly hit by the miners' strike. Two months after the dispute began, Folkes closed its Wolverhampton sub-

sidary, Wellings, Cadman & Hamer, with a loss of 80 jobs.

According to Folkes' chairman Mr Constantine Folkes, the subsidiary depended on the National Coal Board for its work and when that came to an abrupt halt costs quickly became unbearable. Closure of Wellings left Folkes with a £400,000 extraordinary item.

The biggest profit earner is still the property division, which made £1,460,000 pretax

profit of £377,000. Lettings are increasingly buoyant in West Midlands, with some developments even prelet.

The recovery is not complete, however. The engineering division lost £713,000 and is unlikely to do more than break even this year.

The Folkes family controls the votes at the company and is not rushing to celebrate the improvements with a rise in dividends.

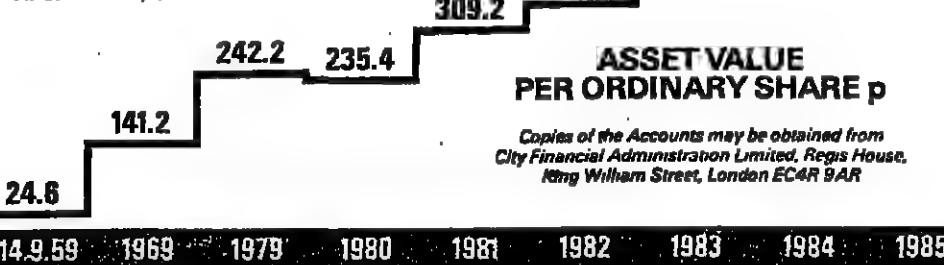
"Investing in Success" Equities Plc

Highlights of the year ended 31 January, 1985

Total assets £43,312,000	+ 7.6%
Net asset value per share 675p	+ 14.0%
Ordinary dividend per share (gross) 7.80p	+ 2.6%

"We intend to maintain our commitment to Japan. We have also returned to Hong Kong where the news from mainland China is encouraging. In the U.K. we remain optimistic that the increase in profit margins will be continued in the current year."

R. C. Vickers, Chairman



Copies of the Accounts may be obtained from City Financial Administration Limited, Regis House, 100 William Street, London EC4A 3AR

Reuters Annual Report 1984 The figures are impressive The facts are exciting

The figures contained in Reuters Holdings PLC first Annual Report since going public in 1984 are impressive.

Group revenue increased by 29% to £313.0 million.

Pre-tax profit was £74.3 million — up 34% on 1983.

Earnings per share increased by 28% from 8.5p to 10.9p.

It is the facts behind the figures that make exciting reading.

Reuters is expanding on more fronts, in more countries, with more services than ever before.

The new products and services developed and marketed by Reuters are helping to change the way financial markets and international bank dealing rooms do business.

New international bureaux are opening to expand further Reuters global reporting network.

A world service of news pictures has been added to make Reuters the eyes and ears of the world.

For a copy of the Reuters Holdings PLC Annual Report please complete the coupon below or call the Corporate Relations Department on 01-250 1122.

The above figures are taken from the audited financial statements of Reuters Holdings PLC.

The Co-operative Bank announces a change in base rate

from 13.00% to 12.50% p.a. with effect from

Tuesday 23rd April 1985

Deposit rates

	GROSS INTEREST	NET INTEREST
Interest paid half-yearly		
7 days notice	9.50%	7.10%
1 months notice	10.25%	7.66%
Top Tier £2,500+ (3 months notice)	12.50%	9.34%

Cheque & Save

Notional Interest Rates	11.00%	8.22%
Interest paid quarterly	(£500-£2,499)	
	13.00%	9.72%
	(On amounts beyond £2,500)	

THE CO-OPERATIVE BANK
Co-operative Bank p.l.c. P.O. Box 101,
1 Balloon Street, Manchester M60 4EP.



To: Corporate Relations Department, Reuters Holdings PLC, 85 Fleet Street, London EC4A 4AJ. Please let me have a copy of the 1984 Reuters Annual Report.

Name _____

Address _____

TS

This Prospectus includes information given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland ("The Stock Exchange") for the purpose of giving information to the public with regard to Malaysia and the Stock Exchange. Malaysia has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. Malaysia accepts responsibility accordingly.

Dated 23rd April, 1985



Malaysia

Issue on a yield basis of

£75,000,000 Loan Stock 2009

payable as to £30 per cent. of the nominal amount on application and as to the balance of the issue price not later than 6th September, 1985 with interest payable half yearly on 31st January and 31st July

The Issue has been underwritten by

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Barclays Merchant Bank Limited

County Bank Limited

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

Lloyds Bank International Limited

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the £75,000,000 Loan Stock 2009 (the "Stock") to be admitted to the Official List for dealing in the Gilt-edged market. It is expected that dealings in the Stock on the Stock Exchange will begin on Friday, 26th April, 1985 without documents of title and at seller's risk for deferred settlement on Thursday, 2nd May, 1985. Renounceable allotment letters (partly paid) in respect of the Stock will be issued on Wednesday, 1st May, 1985. Stock certificates in respect of Stock in registered form and bearer bonds in respect of Stock in bearer form will be available from Friday, 4th October, 1985 provided the balance of the issue price has been duly paid.

Stock in registered form, when listed, will be an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961.

APPLICATION AND ALLOTMENT

The application list will open at 10.00 a.m. (London time) on Thursday, 25th April, 1985 and close later on the same day. All applications must be made on the application form provided and must be lodged with Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, P.O. Box 1,000, 61 Moorgate, London EC2R 6BL (the "Receiving Bank") not later than 10.00 a.m. (London time) on Thursday, 25th April, 1985 and must comply with the provisions of "Terms of Payment in Respect of Applications" below.

Applications must be for a minimum of £100 nominal amount of Stock and for multiples of Stock as follows—

Amount of Stock applied for	Multiple
£100 to £1,000	£100
£1,000 to £10,000	£1,000
£10,000 to £100,000	£10,000
£100,000 or greater	£50,000

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., on behalf of Malaysia, reserves the right to reject any application and to accept any application in part only. Acceptances of applications for Stock will be conditional *inter alia* upon the Council of The Stock Exchange admitting the Stock to the Official List on or before Wednesday, 1st May, 1985.

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., on behalf of Malaysia, will announce the basis of allotment by 9.30 a.m. (London time) on Friday, 26th April, 1985. It is expected that confirmation of allotments will be despatched on that day.

If any application is not accepted the relevant application form and the amount paid thereon will be returned by post at the risk of the person submitting the application. If any application is accepted for a smaller amount of Stock than that applied for, the balance of the amount paid on application will be so returned and in the meantime all such amounts will be held in a separate account.

TERMS OF PAYMENT IN RESPECT OF APPLICATIONS

Each application, unless made by a recognised bank or stockbroker (as defined below) taking advantage of the alternative method of payment described below, must be accompanied by a separate cheque in pounds sterling made payable to "Lloyds Bank Plc" and crossed "Malaysia Loan", representing payment at the rate of £30 per cent. of the nominal amount of Stock applied for. Such cheques must be drawn on a branch in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands of a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has arranged for its cheques to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses.

The alternative method of payment, in respect of payments of £10,000 or more, is available only to recognised banks or stockbrokers who irrevocably engage to pay Lloyds Bank Plc at Registrar's Department, Issue Section, P.O. Box 1,000, 61 Moorgate, London EC2R 6BL for credit to the account designated "Malaysia Loan - Alternative Payment" by 10.00 a.m. (London time) on Wednesday, 1st May, 1985 the amount in Town Clearing Funds (as defined below) representing payment at the rate of £30 per cent. of the nominal amount of the Stock in respect of which their applications shall have been accepted.

Where an applicant has elected the alternative method of payment but, because the amount of Stock allotted to him is less than the amount applied for, the payment due by him falls below £10,000, such applicant must arrange for the payment due by Lloyds Bank Plc at its above address of a cheque for the amount payable, drawn as aforesaid, so as to be cleared on or before Wednesday, 1st May, 1985.

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., on behalf of the Underwriters referred to below, reserves the right to instruct the Receiving Bank to retain the relevant allotment letters and surplus application moneys (if any) pending clearance of applicants' remittances.

Settlement of the balance due by Friday, 6th September, 1985 may be made either by means of a cheque, drawn as aforesaid, to be received by the Receiving Bank no later than Friday, 6th September, 1985 or, for payments of £10,000 or more, by means of Town Clearing Funds (as defined below) to be received by the Receiving Bank not later than 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 6th September, 1985. Any amount paid in advance of its due date shall not bear interest or be entitled to any other payment. Failure to pay the balance on any Stock when due will render all amounts previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment liable to cancellation. Interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum above the Bank Rate for the time being of Lloyds Bank Plc may be charged on such balance if accepted after its due date. Malaysia further reserves the right, in default of payment, to sell any such Stock fully paid for its own account.

The expression "recognised bank or stockbroker" shall mean any organisation which is a recognised bank for the purposes of the Banking Act 1979, any firm of stockbrokers or stockjobbers which is a member of The Stock Exchange, any Trustee Savings Bank, National Girobank and such other banks or brokers as S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., on behalf of Malaysia, shall determine for the purposes of the issue.

The expression "Town Clearing Funds" shall mean a cheque, banker's payment or banker's draft which is eligible for presentation in the Town Clearing System in the City of London.

DELIVERY

Renounceable allotment letters (partly paid) in respect of Stock allotted will, except as provided for in the following sentence, be despatched on Wednesday, 1st May, 1985 by first class post, and at the risk of the person submitting the application in accordance with the instructions stated on the application form. A recognised bank or stockbroker using the alternative method of payment may, by ticking Box A on the application form, request that the renounceable allotment letters be retained at Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 61 Moorgate, London EC2R 6BL for collection between 3.00 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st May, 1985. Any uncollected allotment letters will be despatched by first class post as above.

Allotment letters may be split up to 3.00 p.m. (London time) on Wednesday, 4th September, 1985 in accordance with the instructions contained therein into denominations or multiples of £100 nominal amount of Stock.

Unless a duly renounceable fully paid allotment letter with the registration application form duly completed is received by the Receiving Bank at or before 3.00 p.m. on Friday, 6th September, 1985 or an election has been made at or before the same time to receive bearer bonds, the Stock represented by such allotment letter will, provided it is fully paid, be registered in the name of the original allottee and the relevant Stock in registered form will be transferable only by instrument of transfer. Stock certificates in respect of Stock in

registered form will be despatched to the registered holders (in the case of joint holders to the first named) at their registered addresses on Friday, 4th October, 1985. After such date the relevant allotment letters will cease to be valid for any purpose.

Allotment letters will provide for Stockholders to elect to take delivery of Stock in bearer form rather than registered form. Stock in bearer form will be represented by bearer bonds which will be available in the denomination of £5,000 each. Bearer bonds are expected to be available for delivery on and after Friday, 4th October, 1985.

Each Stockholder who elects in the allotment letter to receive bearer bonds may receive them in one of the following ways—

- by post at the risk of the Stockholder. The allotment letter will include details of insurance arrangements (for the account of the Stockholder); or
- by delivery to an existing account with the Euro-clear System or Citicust S.A.; or
- by collection from the offices of Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department at either Issue Section, 61 Moorgate, London EC2R 6BL or Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, West Sussex BN12 6DA.

No stock certificate or bearer bond will be issued unless the Stock to be represented thereby is fully paid.

DETERMINATION OF RATE OF INTEREST AND ISSUE PRICE

The Stock will have attached such rate of interest and be issued at such price as will result in the Stock having a gross redemption yield determined on the basis described below (the "Issue Yield").

The Issue Yield shall mean the sum of 1.30 per cent. and the gross redemption yield, rounded to three places of decimals (with 0.005 being rounded upwards), on 13th per cent. Treasury Stock 2004-08 at 5.00 p.m. (London time) on Wednesday, 24th April, 1985, the price of such Treasury Stock to be determined by S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. to be the arithmetic mean of the bid and offered prices quoted on a dealing basis for settlement on the following business day by three jobbers in the Gilt-edged market. The gross redemption yield will be expressed as a percentage and will be calculated on the basis indicated by the Joint Index and Classification Committee of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries as reported in the *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries* Vol. 105, Part 1, 1978, page 18.

The rate of interest attaching to the Stock will be determined by S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. and will be an integral multiple of one eighth of one per cent. and will be as high as possible consistent with an issue price as near as possible, but not less than, 190 per cent. The issue price will also be determined by S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. and will be expressed as a percentage rounded to three places of decimals (with 0.005 being rounded upwards).

It is intended that notice of the Issue Yield, rate of interest, issue price and the amount of the first interest payment will be published in the *Financial Times* on Thursday, 25th April, 1985.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROSPECTUS

Copies of the Prospectus and application form may be obtained until 7th May, 1985 from—

- S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., 33 King William Street, London EC4R 9AB;
- Rowe & Pitman, 1 Finsbury Avenue, London EC2M 2PA;
- W. Greenwell & Co., Bow Bell House, Broad Street, London EC4M 9RL;
- Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 61 Moorgate, London EC2R 6BL; and
- Company Announcements Office, The Stock Exchange, Old Broad Street, London EC2M 1HP (until 25th April, 1985 only).

PARTICULARS OF THE STOCK

The issue of the £75,000,000 Loan Stock 2009 (the "Stock") of Malaysia will be made by the Minister of Finance of Malaysia under the External Loans Act, 1963 (as amended) and will be constituted by a Deed Poll to be entered into by Malaysia. The following includes a summary of, and is subject to, certain detailed provisions of the Deed Poll, copies of which will be available for inspection at the offices of the Registrar and the Paying Agents referred to below.

Issue

The Stock will represent a direct, unconditional, unsecured and general obligation of Malaysia and, subject to "Negative Pledge" below, will rank *pari passu* and without any preference among itself and at least equally with all other present and future unsecured obligations of Malaysia.

Negative Pledge

Malaysia will undertake that if it shall, in the future, secure any External Indebtedness or any guarantee, indemnity or other obligation in respect of External Indebtedness, now or hereafter existing, by any mortgage, pledge, lien or other charge upon any of its present or future revenues, properties or assets, the Stock shall be secured by such mortgage, pledge, lien or other charge equally and ratably with such External Indebtedness, guarantee, indemnity or other obligation provided that the Stock will not be required to be so secured if the mortgage, pledge, lien or other charge is on properties or assets to secure the whole or any part of the purchase price of such properties or assets.

As used herein, "External Indebtedness" means any obligation in respect of borrowed moneys which borrowed moneys are expressed or denominated in a currency or currencies other than Malaysian ringgit or which are, at the option of the person entitled thereto, payable in a currency or currencies other than Malaysian ringgit or which are payable at a rate or in an amount determined by reference to a currency or currencies other than Malaysian ringgit.

Redemption and Purchase

(a) Redemption
Unless previously purchased and cancelled or redeemed, Malaysia will redeem the Stock at par on 31st July, 2009.

(b) Purchase and Cancellation
Malaysia may at any time purchase the Stock (i) through The Stock Exchange or by tender (available to all Stockholders alike) at a price (exclusive of all costs of purchase) not exceeding the average of the middle-market quotations of the Stock taken from The Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the 10 dealing days preceding the date of purchase or, in the case of a purchase through The Stock Exchange, at the market price (provided that such market price is not more than five per cent. above such average) or (ii) by private treaty at a price (exclusive of all costs of purchase) not exceeding 1.25 per cent. of the middle-market quotation of the Stock taken from The Stock Exchange Daily Official List on the dealing day immediately preceding the date of purchase, but not otherwise. Malaysia will be entitled to hold and deal with Stock purchased under this paragraph (b), which may be cancelled or not as Malaysia thinks fit. Attention is drawn to the section entitled "Purchase Fund" below.

Interest

The Stock will bear interest from 1st May, 1985 at a rate per annum to be determined in accordance with "Determination of Rate of Interest and Issue Price" above. Interest on the Stock will be payable (less, where applicable, United Kingdom income tax) by equal half yearly instalments on 31st January and 31st July (the "Interest Payment Dates") in each year, except that the first

payment of interest in respect of the period from 1st May, 1985 to 31st January, 1986 will be made on 31st January, 1986 and will be calculated using the following formula—

$$A = \left(\frac{128}{365} \times \frac{30}{P} \times R \right) + \left(\frac{147}{365} \times R \right)$$

where A is the first payment of interest on £100 nominal amount of Stock;
R is the percentage rate of interest attaching to the Stock; and
P is the issue price.

Further Issues

If Malaysia wishes to issue further stock so as to form a single issue with the Stock, it shall be at liberty to do so but shall constitute such further stock by a supplemental deed poll on terms that it shall be or become consolidated and form a single issue with the Stock.

Form

The Stock will be available in registered form ("Registered Stock") and in bearer form ("Bearer Stock") represented by bearer bonds in the denomination of £5,000. Each bearer bond will have attached thereto an issue interest coupon ("Coupons").

Transfer

Registered Stock will be transferable in amounts and multiples of one penny by instrument in writing as if the Stock were a security to which Section 1 of the Stock Transfer Act 1963 and the Stock Exchange (Completion of Bargains) Act 1976 of Great Britain applied. The initial Registrar and Transfer Office for the Registered Stock will be at the specified office of the Registrar.

Bearer bonds will be transferable by delivery.

Exchange

Subject as provided below, Registered Stock may be exchanged in nominal amounts of £5,000, or integral multiples thereof, for bearer bonds. On issue, Coupons will be attached to bearer bonds in respect of subsequent Interest Payment Dates, provided that, in the case of a bearer bond issued pursuant to an application received after a Record Date (as defined under "Payments" below), no Coupon will be attached in respect of the Interest Payment Date immediately succeeding such Record Date. An application to exchange Registered Stock for Bearer Stock shall have attached thereto the stock certificates to which such application relates. If such stock certificates relate to a greater nominal amount of Stock than that in respect of which the application for exchange is made or relate to a nominal amount of Stock which is not an integral multiple of £5,000, the balance of such Stock will remain in registered form and a stock certificate will be issued to the holder in respect thereof.

Subject as provided below, Bearer Stock may be exchanged for Registered Stock. An application for such exchange shall have attached thereto the bearer bonds to which such application relates together with all unattached Coupons which have been issued in respect thereof. Failure to present for exchange all unattached Coupons relating to a particular bearer bond, no exchange shall be made in respect of such bearer bond. In the case of receipt of an application during the period commencing on the day following a Record Date and expiring on the day before the next Interest Payment Date, the Coupon falling due for payment on such Interest Payment Date shall be deemed, for this purpose, to have matured.

Applications for exchange may be made at any time after 4th October, 1985 and must be made on the exchange forms available from the specified offices of the Registrar, the Principal Paying Agent, the Exchange Agent and the Paying Agents. Such forms, duly completed and signed (where appropriate) by or on behalf of each of the Stockholders named in the relevant stock certificates, must be lodged at the specified office of the Exchange Agent. Exchanges will only be made on payment of such reasonable costs and expenses as may be charged in connection therewith. All applications for exchange of all Registered Stock for Bearer Stock and vice versa will be irrevocable. An application shall be deemed to be made on receipt by the Exchange Agent of a duly completed exchange form accompanied by the documents and payments referred to above and (wherever actually processed) the relevant exchange shall take effect on (and inclusive of) the date of such receipt.

Bearer bonds issued in exchange for Registered Stock (and any balance stock certificate) and stock certificates in respect of Registered Stock issued in exchange for Bearer Stock will be available for delivery at either of the specified offices of the Exchange Agent or will be despatched in accordance with the instructions contained in the exchange form, in each case within three business days of receipt of the relevant exchange form duly completed.

Payments

In the case of Registered Stock, payments of principal and interest will be made in pounds sterling by cheque or warrant, drawn on a Town Clearing Branch of a bank in the City of London, which will be posted no later than the due date for the relevant payment at each Stockholder's risk to persons who are registered as Stockholders at the close of business on the relevant Record Date or to their nominated agents and made payable to such Stockholders. In the case of joint holders in respect of a particular holding, the cheque or warrant (made payable to all such holders) will be sent to the first named on the Register unless instructions to the contrary are given in writing to the Registrar by all such holders. The "Record Date" shall mean the thirtieth day before an Interest Payment Date but should such thirtieth day fall on a day on which the specified office of the Registrar is not open for business, then the Record Date shall mean the first day thereafter on which such specified office is open for business.

In the case of Bearer Stock, payments of principal will only be made against surrender of the bearer bonds and, subject as mentioned below, payments of interest will only be made against surrender of Coupons at the specified office of the Paying Agent in London in pounds sterling or, at the option of the bearer, at the specified office of any Paying Agent by a cheque in pounds sterling drawn on a Town Clearing Branch of a bank in the City of London or by transfer to an account in pounds sterling maintained by the payee with a bank in London.

Bearer bonds should be surrendered for redemption together with all unattached Coupons, falling which the face value of any missing unattached Coupon (or, in the case of partial payment in respect of any Bearer bond being made, the proportion of such face value which the amount of the partial payment bears to the principal amount due in respect of the bearer bond) will be deducted from the principal sum due for payment. Any amounts of principal so deducted will be paid in the manner mentioned in the preceding paragraph against surrender of the relevant missing Coupon at any time before the expiry of a period of 10 years after the due date for such redemption, whether or not such Coupon would otherwise become void pursuant to "Prescription" below.

If the due date for payment of any amount of principal or interest in respect of any bearer bond or Coupon is not a day on which banks are open for business in the location of the specified office of the Paying Agent at which the bearer bond or Coupon in question is presented for payment and, in the case of payment by transfer to an account maintained by the payee in London, in the case of payment by cheque, on which dealings in pounds sterling may be carried on in both London and in such place, then the holder thereof shall not be entitled to payment of such amount until the next following such day in such place or places or to any interest or other sum in respect of such day.

If the redemption date for any bearer bond is not an Interest Payment Date, interest accrued since (and including) the last preceding Interest Payment Date

will be paid only to the holder against surrender of the relevant bearer bond.

All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Stock are and will be exempt from any and all restrictions relating to exchange control imposed by Malaysia, but will be subject to any fiscal or other laws applicable in England and, where the relevant bearer bonds or Coupons are surrendered for payment at the specified office of a Paying Agent outside England, in the jurisdiction where such specified office is located.

Taxation

All payments of principal and interest made by Malaysia in respect of the Stock and all other obligations of Malaysia as represented by the Stock are and will be exempt from, and will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, levies, assessments or other charges of whatsoever nature (including estate and succession duties) now or hereafter imposed or levied on the Stock or any holder thereof by or on behalf of Malaysia or any political sub-division or taxing authority thereof or therein. The foregoing shall not apply to the imposition of or withholding or deduction for or on account of any such tax, duty, levy, assessment or other charge on a payment of principal or interest in respect of Stock where the holder thereof is liable to such tax, duty, levy, assessment or other charge by reason of having the residence in Malaysia or maintaining in Malaysia a permanent establishment to which the holding of such Stock is attributable for the purposes of Malaysian income tax.

Replacement of Stock Certificates, Bearer Bonds and Coupons

If any stock certificate, bearer bond or Coupon is mutilated, defaced, destroyed, stolen or lost it may be replaced at the specified office of the Registrar in the case of a stock certificate or of the Exchange Agent in the case of a bearer bond or Coupon upon payment by the claimant of such costs as may be incurred in connection therewith and on such terms as to evidence and indemnity as the Registrar and the Registrar, or in the case may be, the Exchange Agent, may require. Mutilated or defaced stock certificates, bearer bonds or Coupons must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

Registrar, Principal Paying Agent, Exchange Agent and Paying Agents

The initial Registrar will be Lloyds Bank Plc and its specified office will be Registrar's Department, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, West Sussex BN12 6DA and the initial Principal Paying Agent and Exchange Agent will be Lloyds Bank Plc and its specified offices will be Registrar's Department, Issue Section, 61 Moorgate, London EC2R 6BL and Registrar's Department, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, West Sussex BN12 6DA, or in each case, such other addresses as may be notified to Stockholders in accordance with "Notices" below. In the event of any change in the above appointments, Malaysia will appoint another Registrar having a specified office in the United Kingdom or another Principal Paying Agent or Exchange Agent having a specified office in London, as the case may be, and notice of such appointment will be given to Stockholders in accordance with "Notices" below.

The initial Paying Agent will be Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourg and its specified office will be 43 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg and 35 Avenue des Arts, B-1040, Brussels, Belgium respectively. Malaysia will at all times maintain a Paying Agent in at least one country in Europe other than the United Kingdom. Stockholders will be notified in accordance with "Notices" below of the replacement of any Paying Agent, a change in its specified office or the appointment of additional Paying Agents.

Events of Default

If any of the following events shall occur and shall be continuing, each Stockholder may, by written notice given to Malaysia care of Bank Negara Malaysia at its principal office for the time being in Malaysia, declare his Stock due and repayable whereupon such Stock shall immediately become due and repayable, together with accrued interest to the date of actual repayment in full (as well as after before judgment)—

- any amount of principal or interest due on the Stock is not paid within ten days of the due date; or
- Malaysia shall fail to perform or observe any other term, undertaking or agreement contained in or relating to the Stock and such default shall continue for 30 days after notice thereof shall have been given by the holder of any of the Stock to Malaysia care of Bank Negara Malaysia at its principal office for the time being in Malaysia; or
- any External Indebtedness (as defined under "Negative Pledge" above) of Malaysia becomes prematurely payable or repayable following a default or Malaysia defaults in the payment or repayment of any of its External Indebtedness at the maturity thereof as extended by any of its grace period applicable thereto or any guarantee given by Malaysia or any External Indebtedness of others is not honoured when due and called upon or within any grace period applicable thereto or any security for any External Indebtedness of Malaysia or for any guarantee of any External Indebtedness of others given by Malaysia or any External Indebtedness of others given by Malaysia shall declare a general moratorium on the payment of its External Indebtedness.

Modification of Rights

The conditions of the Stock, the provisions of the Deed Poll and the rights of Stockholders will be subject to modification by Extraordinary Resolution of the holders of the Stock as provided in the Deed Poll.

Title to Bearer Bonds and Coupons

Malaysia, any Paying Agent and the Exchange Agent may treat the holder of any bearer bond or Coupon as the absolute owner thereof (whether or not such bearer bond or such Coupon shall be overdue and notwithstanding any notice of ownership or writing thereon) for the purposes of receiving payment and for all other purposes.

Prescription

If any principal or interest in respect of Stock which was Registered Stock on the due date for payment of such principal or interest remains unclaimed for a period of 10 years (in the case of principal) or five years (in the case of interest) from the later to occur of (i) such due date for payment and (ii) the date on which the cheque or warrant in payment thereof was first despatched, such principal or (as the case may be) interest shall, at the end of such 10-year or (as the case may be) five-year period, be forfeited and revert to Malaysia and the rights in respect of the person or persons otherwise entitled thereto shall become void.

Each bearer bond and (except as mentioned in "Payments" above) each Coupon will be void unless surrendered for payment within a period of 10 years and five years, respectively, from its due date for payment.

Governing Law, Jurisdiction and Waiver of Immunity

The conditions of the Stock and the provisions of the Deed Poll will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of England. Malaysia will irrevocably agree that any suit, action or proceeding (including proceedings) arising out of or in connection with the Stock and which may be brought in the English courts or in any competent court in Malaysia, will submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of, and, to the extent that it is legally able to do so, proceedings brought in, each such court and will consent generally in respect of any relief or the issue of any process in the English courts in connection with such proceedings including, without limitation, the making, enforcement or

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execution against any property whatsoever (irrespective of its use or intended use) and not subject to any judgment which may be given in any proceedings. Malaysia has appointed S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. as its agent for the time being representing Malaysia in all matters relating to the stock. The agent is authorised to accept for the receipt of any writ, judgment or other process in proceedings in England and that any writ, judgment or other process shall be sufficient and effectively served on Malaysia if delivered to the said representative at his official address (or, if none, his address) for the time being in England or in any other manner permitted by law.

Notes

All notices will be valid if despatched by pre-paid post (first class airmail if overseas) to the Stockholder at his registered address (and in the case of joint holders, at the address of the Stockholder whose name stands first in the Register) unless, in the case of a particular joint holder, instructions to the contrary are given in writing to the Registrar by all the joint holders in respect of such holding and if published in one leading daily newspaper printed in the English language and with general circulation in London or, if it is not practicable in a newspaper printed in the English language with general circulation in Europe. It is expected, however, that publication of such notices will normally be made in the *Financial Times*. Any such notice will be deemed to have been given on the last day following the date of such despatch and the date of the first such publication.

PURCHASE FUND

By an Agreement dated 22nd April, 1985 (the "Purchase Agency Agreement") Malaysia has appointed S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. as its purchase agent (together with any successor, the "Purchase Agent") in relation to the Stock (which for this purpose includes the stock of any further issue made pursuant to "Particulars of the Stock - Further Issues" above once it has become consolidated with the Stock then outstanding). The Purchase Agent will endeavour to purchase the Stock (which may include rights thereto in renounceable form and, in the case only of the £75,000,000 nominal amount of Stock comprising interest and all costs of purchase) as the Purchase Agent may at its absolute discretion consider reasonable in the light of the prevailing market conditions, but not exceeding the issue price of the £75,000,000 nominal amount of Stock now being offered (or, so long as such Stock remains partly paid, £30 per cent. of the nominal amount thereof) at such times within the period as the Purchase Agent may at its sole discretion determine. Stock so purchased will be cancelled (together, in the case of bearer Stock, with all unexercised Coupons relating thereto) towards satisfaction of the nominal amount of Stock to be purchased and cancelled pursuant to the Purchase Agency Agreement. Within 21 days of each Interest Payment Date, Malaysia will announce the nominal amount of Stock cancelled pursuant to the Purchase Agency Agreement during the six months preceding such Interest Payment Date.

Malaysia undertakes that it will not terminate the Purchase Agency Agreement during the above period or seek to amend it so as to reduce the £75,000,000 nominal amount or the period or the maximum prices mentioned above. Any amendments to the Purchase Agency Agreement will be notified to Stockholders in the same manner as the Stockholders are required to be given in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Stock.

The above undertaking is not a term or condition of the Stock. The Purchase Agent will act solely as the agent of Malaysia and does not assume any duty of agency at all towards the subscribers of the Stock or the holders for the time being of the Stock.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds to be received by Malaysia from the issue of the Stock will be credited to an account of Bank Negara Malaysia (the Central Bank of Malaysia) on behalf of Malaysia. Such funds will be used for purposes specified in the External Loans Act, 1963 (as amended).

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALING

The Stock is both registered and bearer forms will be dealt in on the Stock Exchange in the GSE-Edged market. The Stock will normally be traded for settlement and delivery on the working day after the date of the transaction. Under current market practice, the price of the Stock will be quoted inclusive of accrued interest until the Stock has five years or less to run until final maturity.

It is expected that dealings on the Stock Exchange will begin on Friday, 26th April, 1985 without documents of title and at seller's risk for deferred settlement on Thursday, 2nd May, 1985.

CURRENT UNITED KINGDOM TAXATION AND STAMP DUTY

The amounts below are based on current law and Inland Revenue practice.

Income Tax

United Kingdom income tax at the basic rate (currently 30 per cent.) will be deducted from interest paid on Registered Stock. Holders of Registered Stock who are not resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes may apply for exemption from this tax by sending a form A3 to the Inspector of Foreign Dividends.

Such income tax will also be deducted from interest paid on bearer bonds by the United Kingdom Paying Agent unless a declaration can be made, in the form required by the Inland Revenue, that the holder is the beneficial owner of the interest and bearer bond and is not resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes and unless the interest is deemed to be the income of a resident of the United Kingdom for tax purposes.

There are certain exceptions to the above where interest is paid to banks or where interest on Registered Stock is paid directly abroad.

Paying Agents outside the United Kingdom will not deduct United Kingdom income tax from interest on bearer bonds. However, where any person in the United Kingdom obtains payment of interest on the bearer bonds on behalf of the holder, that person will deduct United Kingdom income tax unless a declaration can be made in the form required by the Inland Revenue that the holder is the beneficial owner of the interest and bearer bond and is not resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes and unless the interest is deemed to be the income of a resident of the United Kingdom for tax purposes.

Capital Gains Tax

The stock will not be a "debt discount security" within Section 36 of the Finance Act 1984. Notwithstanding that the issue price of the stock will be below its nominal value, no part of the original issue discount which is realised either by payment on redemption of the Stock or on sale prior to redemption will be subject to United Kingdom income tax (except as a trading receipt of a dealer in securities).

The Stock will be a qualifying corporate bond for the purposes of United Kingdom tax on capital gains. Gains on Stock held for more than 12 months (including gains attributable to the original issue discount) will generally be exempt from such tax. Losses on Stock held for more than 12 months will not be allowable losses. Special rules determine when Stock sold or redeemed is regarded to have been acquired.

It should be noted that from the introduction of the accrued income scheme on 28th February, 1985, gains attributable to interest will be taxable as income. This will be subject to exceptions for individuals with small holdings of securities. In addition, transitional provisions are to be introduced to prevent forestalling of the accrued income scheme.

Stamp Duty

Transfers of Stock are free of United Kingdom stamp duty.

INVESTMENT STATUS

Registered Stock, when listed, will be an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961. Investments by trustees in bearer bonds is subject to the provisions of section 7 of the Trustee Act 1925.

Building Society Status

Registered Stock, when listed, will be an investment falling within the Schedule to the Building Societies (Approved Investments) (No. 2) Order 1977 (as amended) and will initially fall within Part III of that Schedule.

Insurance Company Status

The Stock will be within the meaning of "approved securities" under Part V of The Insurance Companies Regulations 1981.

INFORMATION RELATING TO MALAYSIA

Social and Political Structure
Since independence in August 1957, Malaysia has been a member of the British Commonwealth.

Malaysia has a total land area of 331,000 square kilometres, comprising Peninsular Malaysia (132,000 square kilometres) and Sarawak and Sabah (199,000 square kilometres) in northern Borneo.

The population of Malaysia in 1984 was estimated to be 15.1 million, 83 per cent. of which inhabit Peninsular Malaysia. Malays and other indigenous peoples comprise 56 per cent. of the population, while Chinese and Indian Malaysians comprised 33 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively.

Malaysia is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutionally elected monarch. Her Parliament consists of the King, elected by and from among the 105 hereditary rulers of nine of the 13 States of Malaysia; a Senate consisting of 26 members appointed by the King and 26 members elected by the 13 State legislatures; and a House of Representatives elected every five years through universal adult suffrage. Federal legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate and the House of Representatives, from the last of which the Prime Minister is drawn. Although legislation may originate from either house (except for finance bills which must originate from the House of Representatives), it is rare for the Senate itself to propose new legislation. The King and the Senate have power to delay new legislation for a period but have no right of veto. Parliamentary procedure in Malaysia is derived from that of the United Kingdom.

From independence to the present, the National Front (formerly the Alliance Party) has been the ruling party in Malaysia. The National Front is a coalition party of the members of the original Alliance Party, namely the United Malay National Organisation, the Malaysian Chinese Association and the Malaysian Indian Congress. The National Front currently holds 138 of the 154 seats in the House of Representatives. Malaysia's next general election is 1988. Since independence, Malaysia has enjoyed a high level of constitutional and political stability.

Malaysia is a member of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Asian Development Bank and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and is a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Economic Structure and the New Economic Policy

Malaysia's economy is based on free enterprise. The Government, however, has initiated and guides economic development through five-year economic plans (the "Malaysia Plan") and through the New Economic Policy, which was introduced in 1971 in the Second Malaysia Plan. The New Economic Policy emphasises the importance of reducing the medium of growth in the economic imbalances among the major ethnic groups and regions in the country.

The Fourth Malaysia Plan, which was introduced in 1981, continues to seek to create wealth and to restructure Malaysia's economy in order to reduce economic imbalances and achieve long-term economic progress. Work is currently in progress for the introduction in 1986 of the Fifth Malaysia Plan. The public sector has traditionally played an important role in Malaysia's industry and business, not only through its operation of certain basic facilities such as the railway, air transport and telecommunications systems but also

through joint ventures with the private sector. In accordance with the Government's policy of privatisation, the process of transferring certain of its assets to private sector ownership has commenced. This policy of privatisation is aimed largely at relieving the financial and administrative burden of the Government and at increasing the economic efficiency of Malaysia through greater private sector participation.

Exports, Imports and Industries

In the first 11 months of 1984, Malaysia's principal exports were petroleum (23.2 per cent.), manufactured goods (30.6 per cent.), saw logs and sawn timber (9.6 per cent.), palm oil (11.9 per cent.), rubber (9.7 per cent.) and tin (3.3 per cent.). While exports of agricultural commodities remain of fundamental importance to Malaysia's economy, exports of crude petroleum and manufactured goods, which in 1979 comprised only 17.3 per cent. and 19.9 per cent. of exports respectively, have grown in importance.

Malaysia's manufacturing industry evolved initially in substitution for imports but has expanded to comprise 18.6 per cent. of real GDP in 1984. Principal manufactures include electrical appliances and electronic components, petroleum and chemical-based products, textiles, clothing and footwear, food and wood products.

Malaysia's current proven oil reserves are estimated at 2.9 billion barrels, which at the present rate of depletion should last 20 years. Although Malaysia is increasingly an important oil producer, she is not a member of OPEC. Malaysia's commercially recoverable reserves of natural gas are estimated at 49 trillion cubic feet. Production of liquefied natural gas commenced in January 1983 and is estimated at 3.7 million tonnes in 1984. LNG production is expected to rise over the next few years.

Malaysia's principal export markets are Singapore, Japan and the United States. Malaysia is committed to strengthening economic ties with the Asian and Pacific neighbours.

Malaysia's imports are heavily weighted toward machinery and transport equipment and also include other manufactured goods, low grade minerals and food items. The principal exporters to Malaysia are Japan, the United States and Singapore.

For the four years ended 31st December, 1983 and the 11 months ended 30th November, 1984, Malaysia's exports and imports were as follows—

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Jan.-Nov. 1984(1)
Exports (i.e.b.)	M\$M	M\$M	M\$M	M\$M	M\$M
Agri.	4,618	3,712	2,655	3,664	3,392
Rubber	2,618	2,476	3,382	2,807	2,317
Saw logs	1,344	1,119	1,165	1,350	1,057
Sawn timber	2,603	2,835	2,742	2,995	4,428
Palm kernel oil and coconut oil	403	382	402	603	880
Pepper	108	82	66	76	73
Fish	171	145	153	194	137
Minerals	2,505	2,138	1,484	1,718	1,162
Crude petroleum	6,709	6,921	7,694	7,871	8,134
Manufactures	6,232	6,283	7,355	9,447	10,652
Other exports	861	1,014	1,010	2,044	3,000
Total	28,172	27,109	26,108	32,771	34,974

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Jan.-Nov. 1984(1)
Imports (i.e.b.)	M\$M	M\$M	M\$M	M\$M	M\$M
Food, beverages and tobacco	2,466	3,197	3,247	3,124	3,133
Iron and steel	1,053	1,191	1,132	1,192	1,065
Manufactures	2,554	4,579	4,390	4,246	3,089
Oil and fuel	30	35	37	46	112
Chemicals	2,622	2,096	2,145	2,424	2,454
Manufactured goods	3,849	4,277	4,915	4,893	4,686
Machinery and transport equipment	9,105	9,884	11,548	11,162	13,977
Mineral products	975	1,077	1,354	1,429	1,606
Other imports	107	208	235	213	281
Total	33,451	36,404	39,023	39,739	40,123

Notes—

(1) Preliminary.

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

Recent Development of the Economy

Malaysia has enjoyed rapid economic growth. In the 1960s and 1970s this was based upon the exploitation of her wide range of natural resources, which include petroleum, timber, rubber, tin and palm oil. In the five years ended 1980, Malaysia's real GDP grew at an average annual rate of 8.6 per cent. In 1980, the wealth generated by commodity exports was insufficient to finance Malaysia's expansion of her industrial and manufacturing sectors. For the five years ended 31st December, 1984, Malaysia's GDP (at 1970 constant prices) was as follows—

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Real GDP (i.e.b.)	M\$M	M\$M	M\$M	M\$M	M\$M
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,258	6,518	6,518	6,985	7,166
Manufacturing and construction	1,071	1,414	1,414	1,414	1,414
Services	4,074	4,515	4,515	4,515	4,515
Construction	1,399	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391
Electricity, gas and water	805	805	805	805	805
Public administration and defence	5,362	5,362	5,362	5,362	5,362
Transport, storage and communication	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065	1,065
Wholesale and retail trade	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750
Other services	2,761	2,761	2,761	2,761	2,761
GDP at purchasers' value (2)	26,228	26,228	26,228	26,228	26,228
Average Annual Growth Rate (1960-1984)					
Real GDP	8.6%	8.6%	8.6%	8.6%	8.6%

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Real GDP (i.e.b.)	M\$M	M\$M	M\$M	M\$M	M\$M
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,022	6,022	6,022	6,022	6,022
Manufacturing and construction	1,306	1,306	1,306	1,306	1,306
Services	1,495	1,495	1,495	1,495	1,495
Construction	786	786	786	786	786
Electricity, gas and water	4,332	4,332	4,332	4,332	4,332
Public administration and defence	2,447	2,447	2,447	2,447	2,447
Transport, storage and communication	4,240	4,240	4,240	4,240	4,240
Wholesale and retail trade	2,724	2,724	2,724	2,724	2,724
Other services	31,442	31,442	31,442	31,442	31,442
GDP at purchasers' value (2)	31,442	31,442	31,442	31,442	31,442

Notes—

(1) Preliminary.

(2) The amounts shown do not necessarily add up to the total since the component items, with the exception of bank charges and export duties, are rounded.

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

The world recession which followed the 1979 oil price rises depressed overseas demand for several of Malaysia's primary products. Until mid-1982, the Government sought to insulate Malaysia from the recession through increased public sector expenditure, which was substantially financed by the domestic and foreign capital markets. The worsening of Malaysia's balance of trade coupled with an increase in the cost of Federal debt service resulted in a marked deterioration of Malaysia's balance of payments. The current account of the balance of payments declined from a surplus in 1979 of M\$2,034 million to a deficit in 1982 of M\$8,408 million. In the same period, Government debt (domestic and external) rose from M\$20,492 million to M\$41,869 million and the Government deficit rose from 8.2 per cent. to 16.3 per cent. of GDP.

For the five years ended 31st December, 1984, Malaysia's balance of payments was as follows—

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984(1)
Merchandise balance	M\$M	M\$M	M\$M	M\$M	M\$M
Exports (2)	28,172	27,109	26,108	32,771	34,974
Imports (2)	(27,775)	(27,143)	(29,704)	(30,704)	(31,584)
Services balance	(5,813)	(5,312)	(6,576)	(8,594)	(10,289)
Transfers (net)	(45)	(78)	(75)	(54)	(155)
Balance on current account	(3,461)	(5,423)	(10,147)	(6,581)	(6,474)
Official long-term capital (net)	322	2,916	4,599	4,649	2,469
Government borrowing (net) (2)	352	2,942	4,897	4,796	3,320
Other official long-term capital	(30)	(26)	(308)	(147)	(861)
Corporate investment	(2,023)	2,916	3,263	2,797	2,105
Commercial credit (net)	(140)	101	580	1,593	1,820
Balance on long-term capital account	2,215	5,931	8,432	9,009	6,204
Balance on current and capital account	1,589	296	23	1,540	2,057
Private financial capital (4)	939	97	326	385	(288)
Errors and omissions	(1,532)	(1,488)	(963)	(1,880)	(1,457)
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	76	73	—	—	—
IMF Resources	—	510	152	166	(125)
Net change in Central Bank reserves	1,078	(510)	(462)	111	167

Notes—

(1) Preliminary.

(2) The amounts shown represent the total recorded current trade figures adjusted for balance of payments purposes in accordance with internationally accepted practices.

(3) Refers to receipts and payments on market and project loans and supplies credit by the Government and multilateral institutions.

(4) Refers to change in net current assets of commercial banks, finance companies, merchant banks and other financial institutions.

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia.

Following the general election in 1982, the Government announced its intention to redress the balance of Malaysia's current account and reduce the Government deficit. The reduction of Malaysia's deficit burden became a central feature of the administration's policy. In order to achieve these objectives, the public sector is reducing its role in Malaysia's industrial and business development and increased private sector investment is being encouraged from both home and abroad. The Government seeks to broaden Malaysia's manufacturing base, particularly those sectors related to Malaysia's natural resources.

In 1984, the rate of growth of Malaysia's real GDP returned to 7.3 per cent. (compared to 5.9 per cent. in 1983). In 1984, Malaysia's balance of payments deficit on the current account was reduced from M\$7,499 million to M\$4,147 million and the Government deficit declined to M\$7,358 million (9.6 per cent. of GDP). Malaysia's trade balance recorded a surplus of M\$6,297 million compared with the surplus of M\$1,149 million in 1983.

On 19th October, 1984, the Government introduced the 1985 Budget to the House of Representatives. The Budget continued the policies begun in 1982 and reflects the three central, strategic aims of continued constraints on public sector expenditure; measures to reduce the current account deficit of the balance of payments; and the promotion of private sector growth. Total Federal expenditure in 1985 is expected to amount to M\$25,201 million (compared to M\$27,715 million in 1984), of which 25 per cent. is expected for operating and 25 per cent. for development expenditures. This compares with 73 per cent. and 27 per cent. allocated to operating and development expenditures respectively in 1984. The small amount of the increase in total Federal expenditure reflects the Government's commitment to take measures necessary to ensure that expenditure is maintained at the lowest possible level.

These measures include continuing the freeze on new civil service appointments and control over non-essential expenditures.

In order to promote private sector growth, the 1985 Budget introduced a number of important tax measures designed to encourage private savings and investment. Personal income tax thresholds were reduced and the threshold for death duties for persons domiciled in Malaysia was increased from M\$500,000 to M\$2,000,000. In addition, the Government has announced that it is reviewing the system of industrial incentives in order to encourage further private investment.

Public Debt

Total Government direct debt in 1984 aggregated M\$57,761 million, or M\$3,823 per capita compared to total GDP of M\$74,400 million, or M\$5,060 per capita. In the same year, Malaysia's external direct debt totalled M\$20,686 million and external debt service payments of the Federal Government represented 13.5 per cent. of Federal revenue. Direct debt means, for these purposes, both external and internal borrowing undertaken directly by the Federal Government.

(a) Direct Debt

For the five years ended 31st December, 1984, direct debt of the Government of Malaysia was as follows—

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984(1)
	M\$M	M\$M	M\$M	M\$M	M\$M
Internal:					
Funded Debt	16,795	20,586	26,421	31,160	34,785
Other Direct Debt	1,480	1,790	2,290	2,790	2,790
Total	18,275	22,376	28,711	33,950	37,575
External (2):					
Funded Debt	4,861	8,278	13,158	17,728	20,686
Other Direct Debt	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4,861	8,278	13,158	17,728	20,686
Total:					
Funded Debt (3)	21,656	28,864	39,579	48,888	54,971
Other Direct Debt	1,480	1,790	2,290	2,790	2,790
Total	23,136	30,654	41,869	51,678	57,761

Notes—

(1) Preliminary.

Clydesdale Bank PLC

BASE RATE

Clydesdale Bank PLC announces that with effect from 22nd April 1985 its Base Rate for lending is being reduced from 13% to 12½ per annum.

Pantherella pulls profit up by 8%

By Cliff Feltham

Pantherella, suppliers of up-market socks, finished its first full year on the Unlisted Securities Market with a profit before tax of £656,000, an increase of 8 per cent.

Sales of the Leicester company rose from £3.3 million to £3.8 million and the board is paying a final dividend of 2p a share to make a total of 3.3p as indicated at the time of its USM placing.

The company's heavy dependence on overseas business continued with 63 per cent of total sales being shipped to about 36 countries.

The United States and Canada account for nearly a quarter of total business.

It has about 1,600 customers, of which Harrods is the largest on the home market.

Ironically, Sir Hugh Fraser who has been associated with the company for many years still holds about 20 per cent of the equity, but has apparently made no moves towards achieving a seat on the board.

Pantherella's success appears to defy most industrial logic — a company based on one product.

Yet it insists it is in no hurry to diversify into any other menswear products, such as ties, underwear, or handkerchiefs, although it is constantly looking at acquisition prospects.

During the last year about £500,000 has been spent on extending and modernizing its Leicester factory.

The shares were steady at 152p, compared with the 80p placing price.

Savings bank rescue may cost Ohio more than \$200m

Columbus, Ohio (AP-DJ) — Ohio's rescue of its ailing savings and loan institutions could cost the state more than \$200 million (£150 million) — 50 per cent more than recent estimates, according to bankers and a state official.

The rescue is also taking much longer than once expected. A court fight over assets of the Ohio Deposit Guarantee Fund that insured deposits at about 70 Ohio savings banks may delay sale of the business of Home State Savings Bank, Cincinnati, to Chemical New York Corporation, until mid-May or even later.

Furthermore, the larger the total bill and the longer the delay, the more difficult it becomes politically for legislators to bail out the savings banks. Already, the governor, Mr. Richard Celeste, and state legislators are casting around for ways to avoid the appearance of doing it with tax funds.

One proposal is use of revenue bonds that would be serviced by profits from state liquor stores.

Chemical, a New York bank holding company, estimates that it will take about \$100 million to \$120 million of state funds to facilitate its purchase of Home State, which it would convert into a commercial bank.

Previous estimates of the cost to the state generally ranged from \$70 million to \$85 million.

Meanwhile, a state official estimates that assistance to other savings banks that are open on a limited basis may take an

extra \$40 million on top of the \$60 million set aside by the legislature.

Ohio bankers are trying to rally opposition to use of state funds, especially to bring in a New York competitor.

The longer people have to study this matter, the better it is for those of us who don't think state funds should be used to bail out investors who were trying to make more money than the rest, said Mr. J. Robert Killpack, president of Cleveland-based National City Corporation, Ohio's largest bank holding company.

Home State and some of the other troubled savings banks paid higher interest rates than most competing institutions. Mr. Killpack says depositors should have been aware that there would be increased risk.

Home State depositors, however, have been coming to the capital in droves, demanding a bail-out.

After examining Home State's books, Chemical has concluded that assets Home State valued at \$630 million are actually worth \$370 million.

A write-off of a \$140 million receivable from ESM Government Securities of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, accounted for more than half of that difference.

ESM's failure triggered a run on Home State deposits that caused it to fail on March 9 and led to the temporary closing of the other savings banks insured by the Ohio Deposit Guarantee Fund.

Electronics group lifts earnings

By Allison Eadie

Energy Services & Electronics, the electrical and electronic components group which is fighting off a £22.9 million bid from Peak Holdings, made pretax profits in 1984 of £2.1 million, an increase of 26 per cent.

The rental side, which is 60 per cent test and measuring equipment and 40 per cent computers, made taxable profits of £3.06 million, a rise of 21.4 per cent.

The subsidiary Neve Audio increased its losses to £743,000, against £672,000, but this included an operating surplus of £314,000, against a loss of £174,000. The decline was the result of writing off laboratory costs of £690,000 and interest payable of £367,000.

This year the operating surplus is expected to grow, but laboratory costs written off over three years will remain high, leaving the overall loss at about the same level.

Neve Radio Telephones made a reduced loss of £241,000, against £276,000 and the electronic instrument sales group recovered in the second half, after a first-half loss, to make £25,000 in the full year.

Further recovery this year should result in profits above the 1983 level of £140,000.

ESE will issue its defence document, against Peak on Thursday. Peak, a grain storage company which is effectively a shell, is capitalized at £2.26 million. Peak is primarily interested in ESE's rental side.

Law Report April 23 1985

Defendant need not disclose evidence

Lee v South West Thames Regional Health Authority
Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, and Lord Justice Mustill
[Judgment delivered April 22]

A defendant or potential defendant should be free to seek evidence without being obliged to disclose the result of his researches to his opponent.

The Court of Appeal in a reserved judgment dismissed an appeal by plaintiff, Marion Lee, acting by her mother and best friend Madge Bignall, from Mr Justice Skinner who on December 4, 1984 upheld Master Hodgson's refusal to grant the plaintiff, on his application against the South West Thames Regional Health Authority, an order for specific discovery under Order 24, rule 7A of the Rules of the Supreme Court, which made provision for pre-action discovery by a person likely to be sued in respect of personal injuries.

Mr Charles Utley for the plaintiff, Mr Michael Soole for the authority.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS giving the judgment of the court said that the appeal concerned three separate health authorities and a small boy, Marion Lee, now aged about three, who on April 28, 1983 was severely injured by falling water in a domestic accident from which he had been recovered.

He was taken to University College Hospital (UCH) which was the responsibility of the South West Thames Regional Health Authority.

That hospital sent him to the burns unit at the Mount Vernon Hospital which was the responsibility of the Hillingdon Area Health Authority.

He developed respiratory problems and was sent back to UCH on a respirator in an ambulance of the London Ambulance Service which was provided by the South West Thames Regional Health Authority on behalf of all the London health authorities.

When, about three days later, he was weaned from the respirator, he was found to have very severe brain damage, probably due to lack of oxygen.

It was the difficulties of Marion's mother in trying to find out what had happened which had given rise to the appeal.

Normally a claimant had to start an action before any question of discovery arose. However, the useful pre-action discovery provisions of Order 24, rule 7A of the Rules of the Supreme Court were designed to facilitate settlements and to avoid fruitless actions.

The plaintiff's advisers decided to make use of the order against all three health authorities.

Hillingdon and North East Thames authorities gave voluntary discovery which in Hillingdon's case did not include the document in issue, a memorandum prepared by the ambulance crew.

South West Thames, in response to an order, disclosed three documents, one of which was that memorandum in respect of which the authority claimed the right to withhold inspection on the ground that it came into existence after the possibility of litigation had become known to the authority and was prepared for an ulterior purpose.

Mount Vernon had asked the ambulance crew for a report from the ambulance crew with a view to obtaining legal advice on their liability to Marion. The ambulance service duly produced the memorandum, which it forwarded to Mount Vernon.

It was conceded that the litigation referred to in the claim for privilege was litigation against Hillingdon and not against South West Thames; and that the legal advice was to be given to Hillingdon and not to South West Thames, in other words, South West Thames,

the master had refused Marion's mother's application for an order allowing her to inspect the memorandum. The judge affirmed that refusal. She had appealed.

When the Mount Vernon and UCH hospital notes were disclosed, a report from a paediatrician suggested that "there was a problem in the ambulance transfer and that after interview with Marion's mother her report suggested that there was a problem with the tube which was 'kinked'".

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primarily at least, were advancing Hillingdon's claim for privilege.

The judge had said that the privilege attached to the health authority for the Mount Vernon Hospital and that South West Thames had no power or authority to waive such privilege until they had authority from the true owners.

The court would have had little doubt that the judge's decision was right but for the majority decision in *Schneider v Leigh* (1953) 2 QB 195 which was distinguishable because the cause of action being asserted against South West Thames was not a wholly independent cause of action but arose out of the same incident which rendered Hillingdon a likely defendant.

Butler v Goss and On Co v Hammer (No 2) (1981) QB 223 was also distinguishable.

The appeal had to be decided by reference to principle rather than authority. The principle was that a defendant or potential defendant should be free to seek evidence without being obliged to disclose the result of his researches to his opponent.

Hillingdon could certainly waive its rights and, were it to do so, the memorandum would clearly be discoverable by South West Thames.

However, it had not done so. Moreover, it would be impossible in this case to impose a term that disclosure should take place after all proceedings against Hillingdon were terminated or abandoned.

If Hillingdon were to be sued as well as South West Thames the actions must be tried together. South West Thames and their employees had no rights as witnesses, but the court saw no way of protecting the rights of Hillingdon as potential defendants if disclosure was ordered against South West Thames in the circumstances, disclosure could not be ordered.

The court reached that conclusion with undisguised reluctance, because their Lordships thought that there was something seriously wrong with the law if Marion's mother could not find out what exactly caused his brain damage.

It should not be forgotten that the court was concerned with a hospital-patient relationship. The decision of the House of Lords in *Sidaway v Bethlem Royal Hospital and the Maudsley Hospital Health Authority* (The Times February 19, 1985, [1985] 2 WLR 480) affirmed that a doctor was under a duty to answer his patient's questions as to the treatment proposed.

The court saw no reason why that should not be a similar duty in relation to hospital staff. That duty was subject to the exercise of clinical judgment as to the terms in which the information was given and the extent to which, in the patient's interest, information should be withheld.

Why was the position any different if the patient asked what treatment he had in fact had?

If a blood transfusion was in contemplation, the patient asked what was involved, he would be told that a quantity of blood from a donor would be introduced into his system. He might ask about the risks of AIDS, so far and so forth, and would be entitled to answers.

Suppose that, by accident, he was given a quantity of air as well as blood and suffered serious ill effects. Was he not entitled to ask what treatment he in fact received, and were the doctor and hospital authority not obliged to tell him that in the event he did not only get a blood transfusion, he also got an air transfusion?

Why was the duty different before the treatment from what it was afterwards?

If the duty was the same, then if the patient was refused information to which he was entitled, it must be considered whether he could not bring an action for breach of contract claiming specific performance of the duty to inform; in other words, whether the patient could not bring an action for discovery, albeit upon a novel basis.

The court considered that some thought should be given to what was the duty of disclosure owed by a doctor and a hospital to a patient after treatment, but that was not an issue in this appeal, which was dismissed.

Solicitors: Osmond Gaunt & Rose; Mr J. Brian Capstick.

Reopening tax-relief case to alter decision

Larner v Warrington (Inspector of Taxes)
Before Mr Justice Nicholls
[Judgment delivered April 22]

General commissioners had not acted wrongly in allowing the Crown to reopen and to adduce further argument in an appeal which had been determined in principle in favour of a taxpayer more than four years earlier but in which the amount of an assessment had remained undetermined.

Mr Justice Nicholls so held in dismissing "with reluctance" an appeal from the Norwich City General Commissioners by the taxpayer, Mr Patrick Larner, against estimated assessment to capital gains tax for 1973-74.

Mr Larner in person; Mr Alan Moses for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE NICHOLLS said that in 1973 the taxpayer sold shares realizing a chargeable gain of £78,012. A major part of his gain was reinvested by him in his companies. By April 1974, as a result of the crash in the property market, that investment had become of negligible value.

The taxpayer appealed against an assessment made on him in June 1978 for 1973-74 claiming relief in respect of the chargeable gain under the provisions of section 23(4) of the Finance Act 1965. On July 31, 1979, the Norwich City General Commissioners held in principle that the taxpayer was entitled to the relief that he claimed and they adjourned the appeal for the relevant values of the investments to be agreed or determined by the special commissioners under section 47 of the Taxes Management Act 1970. Those values were agreed late in 1983.

In February 1984 the appeal was restored for hearing and then the commissioners gave the Crown leave to reopen its argument on the appeal in the light of the decision given by Mr Justice Vinelott in the Chancery Division in November 1982 in *Williams (Inspector of Taxes) v Bullivant* (The Times November 11, 1982; [1983] STC 107). Following the re-hearing the commissioners determined the appeal against the taxpayer and increased the assessment to £78,012.

The effect of the *Williams* case was that the taxpayer's claim to the relief for assets that had become of negligible value had been made too late.

The taxpayer complained that the commissioners, having reached a decision in principle in 1979, should not have reopened his case in 1984; he had relied on that decision and had been prejudiced by the delay. There was no doubt that the question of principle had been decided by the commissioners in 1979 but that had not determined the appeal.

When the case was restored in 1984 the appeal had not been finally determined. It was open to the commissioners to reopen the appeal and to alter their earlier decision. Solid grounds existed for giving the Crown a second bite at the cherry.

The construction placed on section 23(4) by Mr Justice Vinelott in *Williams* was capable of working considerable hardship to taxpayers. Moreover, a well-advised taxpayer could thereafter get an advantage available to one less well advised. The fact that the Inland Revenue by concession permitted retrospective of two years in respect of claims only served to underline the unattractive consequence that might flow from section 23(4).

However, the taxpayer had submitted no argument on the construction of the provision and had failed to distinguish his case from *Williams v Bullivant*. Accordingly the appeal was dismissed with costs.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Inland Revenue.

Corrections

In *Allied Marine Transport Ltd v Tale Do Rio Navegacao SA* (The Times, April 19) counsel for the owners and charterers were inadvertently transposed. It was the charterers not the owners who won the appeal. Mr Kenneth Rokison, QC and Mr Richard Aikens, instructed by Richards Butler & Co, appeared for the charterers; Mr Gordon Pollock, QC and Mr Michael Collins, instructed by Ince & Co, appeared for the owners.

In *Williams & Humbert Ltd v W & H Trade Marks (Jersey) Ltd and Others* (The Times April 22) the name of Mr Daniel Gerrans was omitted from the list of counsel for the plaintiffs.

This time round, Mr. Halley, we're going to catch your comet by the tail.

Last time Halley's comet put in an appearance, space flight was no more than a gleam in H. G. Wells' eye.

This time round it's a reality, and at British Aerospace we're leading the design and construction of Giotto, a scientific research satellite that will intercept Halley's comet when it approaches us next year.

British Aerospace, under contract to the European Space Agency, is heading a multinational consortium in the design, development and manufacture of the Giotto spacecraft and its associated support systems.

Giotto, scheduled for launch in July, is just one example of the programmes that make British Aerospace a world leader.

British Aerospace is one of Britain's largest exporters of manufactured goods. Last year over 60% of the company's total sales were to overseas customers.

We are involved in designing and building civil and military aircraft with sales to over 40 nations. We design, produce and sell a wide range of guided weapons systems, communications and scientific spacecraft.

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T.O.2.1

Edited by Matthew May

COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

Classroom capers with a high-tech turtle

By Lucy Hodges.
Education Correspondent

In one corner of the classroom Sebastian and Jamie, aged seven, were staring at a tiny symbol called a "turtle" in the middle of the flickering screen.

They had made a mistake with their previous program and had not got the pattern they hoped to draw. Sebastian, who was said by his teacher, Mrs Barbara José, to be clever with the computer, decided to try to call up "SJ", a procedure they had written last lesson and christened "SJ" after their first names.

"I don't know how to 'SJ'," complained Jamie. "I don't think it understands how to do that." They agree that their procedures must have been scrubbed. "Shall we tell it to 'turtle' or to 'logo'?" asked Jamie.

"No," said Sebastian. "Whenever you tell it to do something to do with the computer, it won't do it. I've tried that."

This exchange, incomprehensible to an outsider, took place at an ordinary primary school in Haringey, north London. The first-year juniors, aged seven and eight, at Coleridge junior school in Haringey, have a Sinclair Spectrum stationed in their classroom, and a couple of boys and girls take their turn at the keyboard for an average of half an hour a week. During this time they are writing their own programs.

Mrs José, who worked with computers before going into primary teaching, had to use some initiative in order to get her hands on the Spectrum. Coleridge junior has two Sinclair Spectrums for 187 children, not enough for Mrs José's purposes. So she phoned the



Lessons from the flickering screen: Education '85

Haringey maths centre, which has lent her another machine for a year, together with a colour monitor, on which she can use the Logo program.

Logo is a computer language which enables small children to control a computer and use it to draw, explore geometry, play games, carry out arithmetic and solve complicated problems.

The pupils are told to have a rough plan in their heads of what they want to produce on the screen. They then type in a procedure to achieve this. Most of her seven and eight-year-olds knew how to use the microcomputer to draw a square on the screen. Mrs José said, and some could produce a circle. In time she will talk to them formally about angles and other geometric concepts. As it is, most of them understand angles and degrees, ideas which they would not have encountered yet without the micro.

"Their understanding of how shapes work is much increased," Mrs José added. "Their use of numbers is also improved and they use and understand large numbers."

It was the turn of David and Shanti, both aged eight, who decided they would draw the letter A. Laboriously, holding up their fingers to the screen to measure distances, they produced their A. This was achieved in only six commands, they boasted. It was a bit skewed but definitely recognizable.

These children were introduced to the microcomputer and to the "turtle" last year in the top class of the infant school. It has made Mrs José's job a lot easier. What Marilyn Metz is doing with the six and seven-year-olds in this infant class is arguably even more interesting. She is equipped with two microcomputers, two "turtles" which, in this instance, are robotic machines which draw shapes on large pieces of paper on the floor, and two colour monitors.

It was a disappointment after this to see the top class of the junior school, the 10 and 11-year-olds, running through a dreary program, *Punctuation* *Pave*, published by Hill MacGibbon. The six-year-olds were learning infinitely more with Logo.

The Japanese challenge: Action must come before words

The only way to minimize the trade gap with Japan is to ensure that Britain does not depend on its technology. Most European governments are quickly realizing that the most effective way to dissipate the trade gaps in information technology - telecommunications and computers - which in some member states, like Britain, is measured in billions of pounds, is to be technically independent.

So while Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was wooing the Japanese last week in an attempt to come to a satisfactory trading agreement and erode the trade differential between ourselves and the Pacific Basin, the member states of Europe were making significant political moves to orchestrate the research efforts of its scientists.

The first time that technical partnership had been thought of was curiously in response to the research efforts of the Japanese and the Americans. An £850 million five-year scheme - European Programme for Research and Development in Information Technologies (ESPRIT) - was created about two years ago to marry the research talent of the Europeans.

Last week the French government, quite out of character, was to call for more European collaboration on a wider range of information technologies to establish Europe as a credible force in technology. The new idea based on the Esprit projects has been termed "Eureka" and will be sold this week in Bonn to the delegates of the Western European Union - originally a defence forum for Italy, France, West Germany, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg. The products of such research will clearly be used in defence projects but the commercial extension of that research is also vital.

One of the principal proponents of the Eureka project, which will embrace information technology and advanced optical communication techniques, is Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister. In the next few weeks it will be he who will canvass the idea in the European capitals.

The idea must be given support. It has always been a source of annoyance to European ministers that the Continent lags behind Japan and the US despite

collectively spending more on research. The transfer of technology from laboratory to assembly line is better exercised in the US and Japan, partly because of Europe's sluggishness commercially, but principally because that research effort has been diffused.

Mr Tebbit's efforts in Japan must be given applause - but how meaningful would be any agreement? Four years ago the Americans signed an agreement with the Japanese which would ensure that they would be able to penetrate the Japanese telecommunications market. The Americans were delirious. The document was historic and the success of the US could be emulated by other foreign manufacturers. The agreement had taken three years to negotiate.

More than 2,500 tenders a year were then expected to be put on open tender. These were supposed to be worth more

the technology. They are well behind in the space race.

What is more curious is that the British signed a similar deal with the Japanese. In September 1981, Ichiro Yamanouchi, the Japanese Minister for Posts & Telecommunications, and Sir Keith Joseph, the then Secretary of State for Industry, signed a British-Japanese pact. British companies were to have access to the advanced computer technical research of the Japanese. Expertise gained by the Japanese in advanced computer systems and related technologies, principally advanced telecommunications, was to be available to the British.

ICL was in time to forge some partnership with Fujitsu on advanced microchips. British Telecom was to monitor, closely the research of some of NTT's telecommunications and GEC and Mitsubishi were to obtain satellite earth station contracts in partnership. Those marriages were however consummated by strict commercial criteria.

In the end, the British-Japanese agreement proved to be largely meaningless. If it had been of more substance, Mr Tebbit would not need to go to Japan and beg them to buy our products.

The Government, however, appears to be backing two horses in the same race. Last week it announced its approval of 50 new research projects - at a total cost of £20 million, of which £12.5 million is provided by the Government and the remainder by industry - to ensure that Britain will have its own technology to develop tomorrow's "thinking computer". The projects are part of the Alvey Directorate's five-year research programme set up by the Government two years ago. The projects which merge the research efforts of industry and academia, have a budget of £350 million, of which £20 million comes from the government coffers.

The Alvey programmes were necessary to keep Britain abreast of advanced computing technology - the fifth generation computer - precipitated by multi-million pound research projects being conducted by... of course... the Japanese.

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

than \$2,000 million. For the Japanese it was to be a major departure from their previous policies and a watershed in high technology trade. The agreements were to lay the foundations for a world revolution in high technology trade, particularly in telecommunications - a sector which was to be open to foreign competitors. Plans were being made with Britain to liberalize its telecommunications market allowing competition with British Telecom; the Americans were to break the monopoly of AT & T in the US and the Japanese would deregulate their network - private Nippon Telephone and Telegraph (NTT).

The reality is different. Four years later the Americans are still unhappy that they have not been able to penetrate the Japanese market significantly. One of the few large contracts that they have managed to obtain has been in space - through Hughes. The reason for acquiring that contract is obvious: the Japanese need

The way to stop the failures

By William Jacot

Twenty five per cent of all computer installations are unsuccessful. This embarrassing statistic is as credible as it is well-known: while elephants litter the offices of many first-time computer users.

The increasing number of damages cases between supplier and buyer are a sad reflection on the market. Finance houses are becoming lumbered with repossessed microcomputer systems which have failed to produce the benefits expected of them. It is probably true that if the tighter definition were accepted that computers are successful only if they produce the expected benefits on time, the failure rate might be as high as 50 per cent. Yet purchasers are equally to blame for their lack of business disciplines.

It is true that many computer suppliers do not know what they are selling. One sales representative was selling ceramics one week and computers the next. Such ignorance is often compounded by management pressures to sell systems before they are properly tried and tested. All too often the same reps have little knowledge of business, and faced with simple requirements for, say, a simple ledger, quickly revert to incomprehensible computer jargon.

It is no wonder that such sales staff are criticized for failing to provide that duty of care towards the non-technical purchaser that the law demands. Even experienced sellers can find the influence of their commission too strong when deciding on the requirements of a client. The temptation to sell the most expensive is attractive and which sales rep would ever say that his or her client did not need a computer, even when he thought it would be disastrous.

The growth of computer shops has brought with it unexpected liabilities between seller and buyer. If the buyer asks for a computer to match his or her defined needs, the seller accepts responsibility for the advice he gives. Many accountancy firms are finding themselves in the same situation. Selling computers on commission in the same way as insurance, their initiative has rebounded, when such advice leads to failure because of a lack of technical expertise.

But the buyer too must take his share of blame. A prime cause of the high failure rate is the lack of professional procedures and disciplines in the selection of computer systems. It is remarkable to see how easily hard-nosed experienced business executives abandon lifelong habits when faced with the mystique of computers.

Too many customers buy their computers to keep up with the Joneses. They would never buy, say a lathe or take on a new employee that way.

Directors and managers return from a business exhibition with a cardboard box, saying: "Here is your computer or word processor - now get on with it". Such professional negligence can endanger the very viability of a company which tries to implement such instructions.

Maybe both computer suppliers and aspiring purchasers might try to start reducing that unhealthy failure rate.

For the purchaser, especially the first-time user, I suggest the adoption of those same buying procedures that would be used for other products, i.e. a detailed definition of requirements, invitation to tender, a fair contract and payment terms which retain the initiative.

The author is chairman of the Institute of Professional Computer Consultants.

More power for personal PCs

By Geoff Wheelwright

The battle for market share in the highly competitive business-microcomputer market seems to be shifting fronts. The adoption of IBM's PC and these computers compatible with it has been the hardware standard and a growing saturation of the business software market has moved the competition to the largely unexplored area of microcomputer communications.

Communications means allowing microcomputers to "talk" to one another and to exchange information with larger mainframe and minicomputers. Development in this area is proceeding so quickly that no fewer than four UK major communications product announcements were made in the past three weeks alone.

And tomorrow, Applied Computer Techniques will announce a private Prestel-type (viewdata) information system based around its Apricot XI 20 micro. The system allows private companies to establish their own Prestel-type information services using the Apricot XI and the telephone system. ACT's package offers up to 3000 "pages" of information and offers 16 phone lines for incoming calls to the system.

The biggest advantage offered by the ACT system is price. ACT will charge only £14,000 for the equipment at the core of its private viewdata system - while most existing systems require the purchase of a mainframe or minicomputer to accomplish the same thing. But £8,000 pages of course is not anywhere near the hundreds of thousands of pages needed by a public service such as Prestel or the amount required by large corporate viewdata users.

But private viewdata systems will still largely be the province of relatively few businesses, while business micros in the IBM PC mould are far more commonplace. Two British companies released communications products for the IBM PC this month in order to cash in on the machine's growing popularity in business.

Probably the most noteworthy of the two is The Missing Link internal modem for the IBM PC, manufactured and developed by Stevenage-based PD Communications. It is the first internal modem/communications software package for the IBM PC to get British Telecom approval in the UK. Internal modems (which sit inside the IBM PC and allow it to communicate over the phone lines with other computers) have long been popular in the US and have been the making of business information services.

The Missing Link allows the IBM PC both to dial as well as answer the phone and it can be programmed to do so automatically, even when the user is asleep. There is a price, however, for these features. Missing Link sells for £399.

An alternative approach is taken by the Chit-Chat package from accounting software specialist SageSoft. The development of both Chit-Chat and the Missing Link mark an important turning point for UK business communications users, who have until now had to make do with American communications software and hardware and attempt to cobble it together so that it works properly with UK services.

Russians accused of Asian technology blackmarket link

Large quantities of stolen computer microchips are being bought on the black market of South-East Asia, apparently for resale to the Soviet Union and eastern bloc countries eager to obtain British and US technology, say industry officials.

Tourists of different nationalities had been seen buying microchips reported stolen in six Asian countries: Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Brunei. "These microchips are in great demand on the black market," said a private sector official, who declined to be identified.

Industry investigators said the chips "are being bought by strange tourists in Malaysia and Singapore and sold to the Russians at the India-Soviet border. The Soviets and eastern bloc countries are buying them in large quantities in order to obtain western technology for research purposes."

Malaysia is the world's leading exporter of integrated circuits used in computers and other electronic equipment. Last year it produced an estimated \$2.4-billion worth of semiconductors, integrated circuits and electrical equipment for export.

US companies account for the bulk of foreign investment in the local electronics industry; combined investments total more than \$800 million.

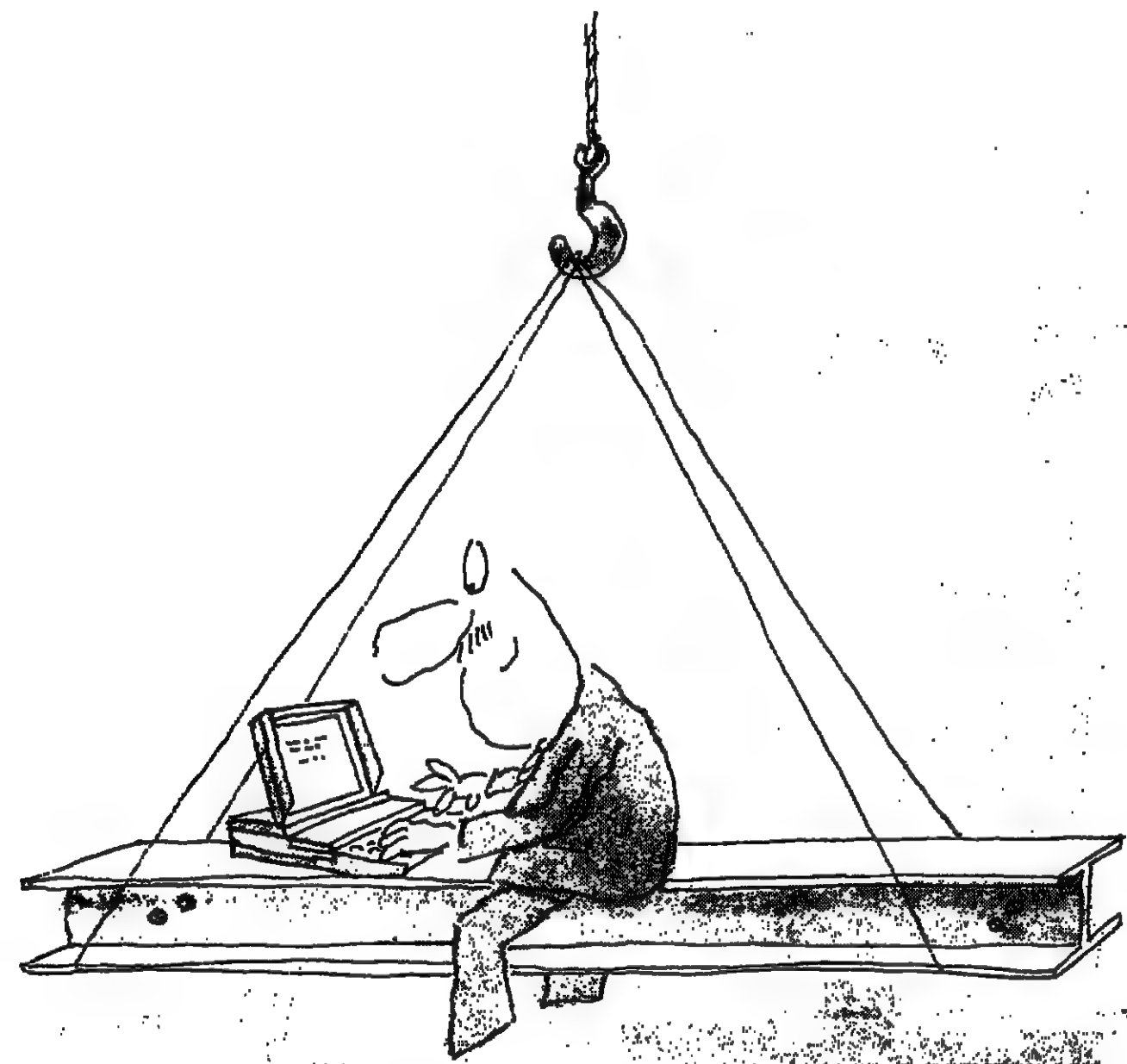
Officials would not comment on the theft and resale of microchips in South-East Asia.

In 1983, police arrested three Singaporeans in their investigations into a series of multi-million dollar thefts of computer chips. Semiconductor plants in the Malaysian state of Penang reported a spate of thefts, including organized truck hijackings and daylight rob-

beries of computer chips.

Police alleged that three men faked a traffic accident on the Malaysian island of Penang and hijacked a truck carrying \$500,000 worth of microchips. The stolen goods were later found in Singapore, being sold openly in Chinatown and in the "thieves' market."

An industry official commented: "The Soviets have for a long time been eyeing western computer technology produced in this region and that's why they send out tourists to this part of the world to buy the stuff they need."

The new DATA GENERAL/One.
The only IBM-PC compatible computer you can use sitting on a girder.

The new briefcase-sized DATA GENERAL/One offers the highest performance of any portable computer. And not only because you can operate it way up an unfinished building.

True, it can run for 8 hours on rechargeable batteries (besides using mains electricity) so it lets you work in out-of-the-way places.

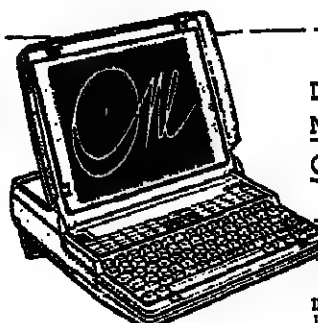
But the fact that the DATA GENERAL/One is the only PC of its kind that's compatible with IBM® PCs is just as impressive: it gives access to a large

amount of software that includes Wordstar®, Lotus 1-2-3™ and also dBase II®.

It has a 512KB memory, nearly 1.5MB of integral disk storage and the ability to communicate with mainframes.

And this 10lb. PC is also the first portable with all this capability that has a full-size 25-line high definition screen.

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Codename ENIGMA

The case of the forged £9 note

● Win two British Airways Super Club Class

returns to Rio de Janeiro (worth £1,608 each) plus £1,000 in cash.

● Win a British Telecom Viscount Super 4 Inphone (worth £65 each)

Crack the Enigma code and fly to South America

Each Tuesday for the next six weeks we will be asking you to help us with a series of code-breaking problems. To reward you for your efforts, each week we will be providing a first prize of a British Airways Super Club Class return for two to an exciting intercontinental destination, plus £1,000 in cash. In addition there are 25 runner-up prizes each week of the British Telecom Viscount Super 4 Inphone. This week's first prize is two Super Club Class returns to Rio de Janeiro.

How to Play

● Each Tuesday, in the pages of Computer Horizons we will give you a briefing on the background and status of a new Enigma code-breaking case. We will also provide information gathered to date for you to use in order to crack an Enigma code.

● That information will be incomplete but we will be able to

up-date it on the following Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week using the information section on the back page of The Times.

● By Saturday or Sunday we expect most of you will have arrived at the solution, which will be a TELEPHONE NUMBER - which you then MUST RING before midnight on Sunday.

By this time you must also have completed your version of the Enigma Pass sentence, as you will be required to give it on demand.

This week's Enigma Pass sentence is:
INTERNATIONAL SPIES READ THE TIMES INFORMATION SECTION BECAUSE...

(Add six words maximum)
The following is a situation report from our agent in place followed by the first clue (which arrived last night) in this week's Codename Enigma challenge. "The case of the forged £9 note". Further clues will be published on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday in the Times Information section on the back page.

THE STORY SO FAR

An Enigma agent, George Scowly, is in hot pursuit of the codes which are the key to the Case of the Forged £9 Note. These will be published daily, as they are received by The Times. Readers are asked to solve the riddle by the weekend. Here is George Scowly's report:

DAY 1

Called the office at 9am. The director's line was engaged. No problem. The phone's one of those new British Telecom Super 4 Inphones, so I could redial at the touch of a button. Didn't even have to lift the handset until the Director answered. Great thing, progress. The Director was brusque. He always speaks in capital letters when he's worried. Anyway, off to a dead letter drop in Hyde Park. Mission accomplished. Delivered first part of code to The Times.

DAY 2

Made rendezvous with contact in Trafalgar Square. Had odd conversations with several people before getting the right man. He didn't speak English. Understood only one word:

vodka. Exchanged packages. Suspected I was being followed, so played safe and posted package. Should be received tomorrow. Felt tap on shoulder, so instinct about being followed was right. Will try to get cost of parking fine on expenses.

DAY 3

At Heathrow bright and early. Caught British Airways Tri-Star to Rio. Accounts department slipped up. I'm in Super Club Class. Widest business class seats of any airline, so the Director's always telling me. Enjoyed free bar and in-flight entertainment all the way. Made note of prices: £1608. Must bring Juliet here some time. Found out there are two flights a week. As leaving plane, swarthy man passed envelope. Asked stewardess to take it back. Should be at The Times on Thursday.

DAY 4

Great place, Rio. Met my contact, Daisy Wheel. She said she hoped it wouldn't be a wet job. No way, I told her, there's no rain forecast. Rather cool, I thought. Went to shady place called Ronnie's. Talked about trains of all things. Made my escape and collected another

envelope from passing taxi-driver. Sent it on to London. Should be there by Friday.

DAY 5

Quick dash to Copacabana. Collected last part of code and hurried back to airport. Needn't have rushed. Ticket valid until March 31 1986. Oh well. While watching film irate fellow-passenger showed me forged £9 note. Knew it for a forgery immediately. No watermark. It would never pass as a tenner. Felt rather smug. Resisted impulse to tell him that Times readers will soon have code cracked and forgery ring broken.

This week's Enigma message is 1-037-845-508-820 and today's clue is as follows:

1. The Enigma message contains all of the digits in the telephone number. In addition, it contains all of the digits in another number obtained by multiplying either 6 or 7 of the 9 digits in the telephone number.

ENIGMA RULES

1. The solution of each week's Enigma competition is a phone number. All respondents must ring the number before 12 o'clock midnight on the Sunday following the launch of each week's competition. A recorded message will impart further instructions.

2. Unsuccessful attempts to ring the number before the cut-off time will not be deemed to be an actual response. No responsibility can be accepted for failure to make contact before the cut-off time. Inaudible entries will be disqualified.

3. Entries are limited to one per household. Entrants under 16 must have the permission of their parents or guardian.

4. Prize winners will be those to have, in the opinion of the judges, completed the Enigma Pass Sentence in the most interesting and original way within guidelines set.

5. The Judge's decision is final on all matters connected with Enigma and no correspondence connected with the conduct or outcome of the competition will be entered into.

6. The Times does not accept responsibility for those who attempt to respond before they have correctly

completed the solution to each week's competition.

7. The Enigma competition is open to all those resident in the UK, except employees and their families of Times Newspapers Ltd, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of this competition who are NOT eligible to enter.

8. The names and addresses of all prize winners will be published in The Times on each Tuesday succeeding an Enigma game along with the winning be-breaker.

9. All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions published in The Times form part.

10. The first Enigma challenge begins on Tuesday April 23 and closes at 12 midnight on Sunday April 28. There will be five more competitions beginning on successive Tuesdays. The closing date of the last Enigma competition is Sunday, June 2.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST KNOWN ORDER FOR PCs DIDN'T GO TO ANY OLD CHARLIE.

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A high pressure development challenge
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BUPA - Britain's market leader in private medical insurance - is committed to further extensive DP development and to keeping their commercial edge in every competitive market. To prove the point, we have engaged an independent systems consultancy to implement membership and claims systems, and have created an entirely new Amdahl installation operating under MVS with CICS, ACF2, DATAMANAGER, ROSCOE and LIBRARIAN - it's a very impressive set-up. However, as the first chapter of this work progresses our efforts are focussed on building the internal team that will develop a whole host of applications in the marketing, finance, actuarial and many other areas of the company's business. An exciting potential that will be fully exploited by our new team. For you it could spell considerable scope for user interface, the opportunity for liaison at all levels plus all the variety and intellectual challenge of a fast-changing succession of projects. We expect to feed you a new development assignment every year - so you really must thrive on pressure. Are you ready for such an innovative environment? Do you have at least 3 years'

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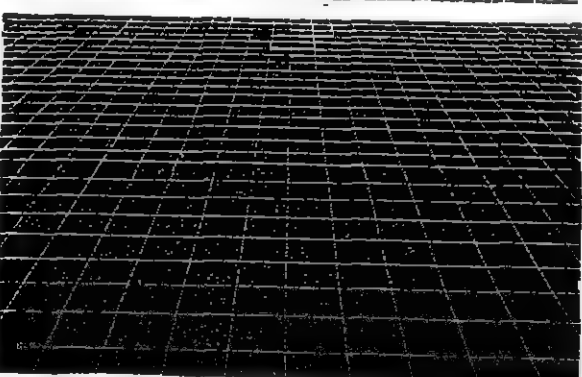
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REF TC 11077

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HOME COUNTIES

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To help identify how user requirements can be met from corporate data and to assist them in producing the results.

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We are a Saudi Company with a Periodicals Subscriptions Department which needs a Programmer with knowledge of WANG and IBM PCs and MINIs. Experience of the WANG VS System would be useful but not essential for the right applicant who should have 2-3 years business experience and a degree in a computer related subject. Flexibility and enthusiasm will be looked for. The successful applicant will be based in ALKHOBAR and will be expected to travel to LONDON and NEW YORK once or twice a year.

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IBM Professionals

... a unique opportunity to join an organisation which is at the leading edge of technological innovations.

The main profit making division of this major communications company requires a variety of skills to assist in the development of new business systems. The successful applicants will join a new group which has been created to produce effective Management Information and Financial systems for the entire division.

Development will take place at the City and South Hertfordshire centres and will utilise the latest IBM hardware running on MVS with IDMS, ADS on-line, COBOL and WIZARD.

Database Designer £13,000-£18,000

Reporting directly to the Systems Manager, the successful applicant will be responsible for the design of the database to support the entire marketing functions of the division. Due to the importance of the position an experienced Database Designer with in-depth knowledge of DBMS is required. Experience of team leading would be advantageous as would a background in financial and business management systems.

Systems Designers £11,000-£18,000

Systems Designers are required to join this group which is dedicated to the production of interactive financial business systems. The successful candidates will co-ordinate the design of the systems which will be developed using ADS on-line and COBOL. A minimum of three years experience designing large systems is required together with the ability to identify and evaluate alternative technical solutions. Good business awareness combined with previous experience of fourth generation tools would be advantageous.

Systems Analysts £11,000-£18,000

The creation of this group represents an opportunity for Systems Analysts to become involved with new and innovative business systems from feasibility through to implementation. Candidates should offer two to three years experience of systems investigation preferably gained within a large organisation. Required to liaise with users and consultants, applicants should display clear and concise communication skills.

Programmers £10,000-£15,000

Programmers have the opportunity to become involved in the development of interactive Management Information and Financial Systems. Experience ranging from eighteen months to three years IBM COBOL is needed, a knowledge of IDMS and ADS on-line would be advantageous. There is also a requirement for a Programmer to develop systems using WIZARD. For the right candidates training in ADS on-line and WIZARD will be given.

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COMPUTER HORIZONS/3

When even the VDUs felt a sense of déjà vu

Sunshine proved to be the only miracle at this year's Hanover Fair. Last year's struggling through blizzards gave way to basking on the five-acre Messe site's lawns for 800,000 visitors - a welcome diversion from fruitless hunts for innovation in the techno-crammed halls of the world's largest computer exhibition.

Despite having over 1,200 exhibitions in the computer field, the technology on show was sadly largely that of yesterday or even the year before, with Triumph Adler, for example, proudly revealing the System M32 that was shown to selected visitors last year. One visitor summed up the situation by remarking that the Hanover Fair should be renamed "The IBM PC Show", and indeed it was hard to find a stand without a personal computer or one of its clones in pride of place, illustrating the victory of market-share over technology. Giants such as IBM, Sperry, Nixdorf and Siemens appeared concerned solely with projecting a micro-image, giving the undignified impression of elephants trying to squeeze through a keyhole.

Many companies blamed the cut-throat state of the micro-computer industry for their inhibition, freely admitting reluctance to expose new products to potential rivals' gaze. Many also had started to

question the value of a week-long show, and there were fewer exhibitors than in 1984.

The Japanese contingent was still enthusiastic, matching the British in force this year with 40 companies showing their wares. The US was, not surprisingly, dominant with 98 exhibitors in the CeBIT (computer technology) halls.

HANOVER DIARY

Maggie McLening

This is the last year in which CeBIT remains part of the overall fair and rubs shoulders with leather goods, glassware, engineering tools and inflatable plastic alligators.

Next year, there will be two separate exhibitions, in an attempt to reduce congestion and local inconvenience. Residents of Hanover currently have to remember that their six-lane autobahn becomes one-way every morning and evening during the week of the Fair. Hotel rooms are booked at least a year ahead and air routes to Hanover become more and more circuitous as flights fill up months ahead.

Newcomers such as the Japanese are delighted at the

move because it gives them an opportunity to creep up on the Hanover hierarchy without waiting for the likes of IBM, to go bankrupt and vacate their stands in prestigious Halle 1 but the regulars are dismayed.

Commented Dr Joachim Schubert of Siemens: "My feeling is that the weight is in CeBIT and that people won't come to a second show. Already, we spend tens of millions of Deutschmarks on exhibiting here and next year this will probably double because we will have to come twice. I would question whether it is worth it."

Because Siemens was one of the few with an innovative product - voice, text, image and data communication integrated on a single network - this bodes ill for 1986. Small communications systems, one of the fastest growing sectors of the computer industry, were in any case thin on the stands.

Point of sale (POS) laser scanning systems, however, were on the increase this year and set for a major boom by next. Datachecker/DTS, Hitachi and Mitsubishi, among others, had increased their stand space considerably.

A spokesman for Datachecker/DTS, part of National Semiconductor said: "The scanning trend in Europe shows that once bar-coding reaches 70 per cent the sky's the limit, and Germany is at 92 per cent."



Apple Computer was out in force at the Hanover Fair. Fair determined that no one would take away its reputation for being the most gimmicky computer company around. Quite sensibly dozens of Macintoshes, see above, were provided on the stand for visitors to play with. More curiously, there was also a sporty looking shop filled with C & A-type teenage clothing and knickknacks, all bearing in some form or other the Apple logo, presumably on the assumption that corporate logos can become as sought after as more traditional designer labels.

Quite possibly the whole escapade could be profitable - some suggested it was an early product diversification by Apple in case some of its more established products no longer sell. Apple's last attempt in the fabrics trade was to provide all the seated visitors at the US Superbowl match last year with Apple logo's cushions to sit on. Bizarre marketing ploys for a company whose main problem is convincing big corporations that Macintosh is serious enough for office use.

Robots that make the cash registers ring



hopes Robotron, to sales in the West.

Ericsson upstaged

Star of the Ericsson stand, the 17in PPC portable with high-resolution plasma screen, built-in floppy disc drive and printer was upstaged by its actual manufacturer, Matsushita. Panasonic (part of Matsushita) proudly launched a near-identical IBM PC-compatible, the JB-3300 portable, which is due to appear in the UK around June, at a price highly competitive to the PPC.

Insisting the design was all Ericsson's because "ergonomics are a key point for us", product manager Olof Eriksson is confident that his machine can compete successfully against the JB-3300, and against Data Generals' DG One. He claims that the PPC is the "first professional portable", and says that it will have full window graphics, probably Digital Research's GEM (Graphics Environment Manager), since that system was already unofficially on display.

Ericsson was not alone in facing this type of competition from its Japanese suppliers. Mitsubishi launched the PC-310F portable, but was forced to be cagey over marketing plans because of the machine's twin sitting on the Sperry stand wearing a different label.

Amstrad coup?

Amstrad's latest version of its home computer was not on display at Hanover last week but there was plenty of discussion on the Atari & Commodore stands about the consumer electronics company which became the UK home computer scene's 1984 "dark horse" success story. Its latest bid to maintain a place in the home computer sales charts is to launch what looks to be the cheapest disc-drive based home computer yet.

Amstrad's 884 computer is almost identical in every respect of its existing 464 micros, except that a disc drive sits where the built-in cassette unit was in the earlier model. The basic 884 model - with disc drive and monochrome (black and white) screen - will sell for £339, while a colour version of the same system goes for £449.

Existing Amstrad owners will be offered an external disc systems for £199 and Amstrad is promising more than 100 software titles on disc shortly. The company promises to ship the new machines to shops within two weeks. Amstrad hopes the new model will help triple the company's 1984 sales of 200,000 computers. Amstrad boss Alan Sugar says that the company had met the target last year and is confident of selling 600,000 machines this year.

One that got away

A stone's throw from the IBM stand, a company founded by two former employees, was celebrating first-quarter profits of \$2.5 million from a product IBM rejected. The company, Iomega Corporation, sells disc drive subsystems based on an invention called the Bernoulli

Box, which doubles the capacity of floppy discs by holding them rigid.

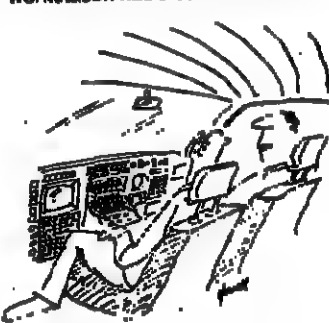
Last year Iomega shipped over 20,000 systems, bringing in revenues of \$51.6 million. As a result, the corporation moved into Europe, appointing ComputerAid (part of Thorn EMI) UK distributor. Iomega now supplies disc drives for the Apple Macintosh, Commodore PC 10, Texas Instruments Professional and, ironically, the IBM PC.

"IBM discovered the technique but is just not an innovator other than in huge mainframe systems. We invested 18 million dollars, and 30 months development in the product and it is paying off," commented Scott McVey, Iomega's vice president of marketing.

Commodore switch?

Commodore may be moving out of the home market trying part into the business sector with a range of multi-user, multi-tasking workstations due to be launched in Europe this September. Based on the Z8000 16/32-bit processor, the CBM 900 range supports a version of the standard Unix System V operating system, and will "undercut the nearest price competitors by 50%", according to Commodore's business machine development manager, Gerard Bucas.

Direct competitors may be hard to find, however, because each workstation has a standard 512



Trouble is, when it breaks down I never know whether to call a car mechanic or a computer-science engineer!

Kbytes of memory, and the unusual ability to shrink the contents of a full screen window (maximum 80 x 25 characters) into a few inches.

A rather less desirable feature is total incompatibility with any other Commodore's micro, although the company claims to be close to solving the problem.

And hoping to persuade the five million Commodore 64 users to upgrade to a new Commodore machine, the company brought its 128 computer to the Fair. Incorporating both a Z80 and 8502 processor, it will allow operation under CP/M and also use existing software.

Although British sources will not be drawn on price, it is unlikely that they would not pitch it competitively against its direct competition, the Atari 130XE, which was launched last week at a cost of £170.

W. H. SMITH

In Computer Horizons last week it was stated that W. H. Smith's Softeam Business Centres had withdrawn from the microcomputer market. In fact, though W. H. Smith Softeam has been closed, W. H. Smith Business Computer Centres are in operation at Crawley, Reading and Hounslow.



Jack Tramiel and son Sam at the Hanover Fair

Atari bounce back with business start

By Geoffrey Ellis

It is not often that a launch of a new computer is accompanied by the announcement of a fundamental change in its specification, but Atari, showing its ST machine for the first time in Europe, decided that it was going to remove the ROM operating system and replace it with a disc-based system.

Talking with journalists, Atari chairman Jack Tramiel let it be known that the computer originally announced as containing Basic, Logo, and the Digital Research Gem system built into read only memory, allowing fast access, will now have to be loaded from disc instead.

Sam Tramiel, son of Jack, and president of the company, denied that chip problems, and subsequent delays in delivery caused the radical rethink on design.

A dramatic increase in the storage potential was shown by linking the machine to a compact disc player, with one small disc containing 500 Mb of information, 80 million words, or as Sam Tramiel graphically illustrates, 40 cubic feet of printed material available for access within two seconds. Atari hope to have this system, with information gathered from a

variety of reference works and international data bases, available by the beginning of 1986.

The company is not unduly worried by its old image as a games producer, Sam Tramiel says he hopes that the awareness of the name Atari will encourage business-computer buyers, rather than deter them. In fact, one of the all-time Atari hits, Breakout, is being supplied with the computer to provide light relief for the tired executive, indicating, he says, that Atari is not dismissive of its games background.

Due for shipping by the summer, the machine should be an attractive proposition to small business users with the GEM system which provides picture symbols first made famous by the Apple Macintosh. The selling price, around £700, will give the user 512K of RAM and 500K of storage on an external 3 1/2 inch disc drive.

Jack Tramiel has his sights set squarely on the Macintosh buyer, and with a machine which to the average man in the street may not be too dissimilar, price alone may be the final arbiter. If it proves to be the case, Tramiel will then feel he has succeeded in turning around the once-ailing Atari.

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also on page 34

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You would be expected to be familiar with, and more particularly take the initiative and advise the Chief Executive and other Chief Officers on the implications and opportunities of, all the current and impending legislation. You would represent the City Council in Courts, at Tribunals and other judicial/corporate meetings and maintain links with Avon County Council and other local authorities.

In addition to legal knowledge, the role demands political sensitivity, discretion and professional judgement.

As a Chief Officer, your departmental responsibilities would include the initiation, development, management and monitoring of legal services for the Council, its Committees and Members. You would co-ordinate the City Council's prosecutions, litigation,

conveyancing and licensing functions, delegating day-to-day matters to your staff while maintaining overall control.

In addition you would act as Returning Officer for City Council, Avon County Council, Parliamentary and EEC elections.

This is a challenging post with an opportunity to make a major contribution to the future progress and success of one of Britain's finest cities.

Basic salary range is £23,610 - £25,998 (under review).

For further information and an application form please telephone Graham Downing, Recruitment and Equal Opportunities Manager, on Bristol (0272) 26031 Ext. 247. Or write to him at the Council House, College Green, Bristol BS1 5TR, quoting reference CC001/TM. All applications must be returned by Friday 3rd May 1985.

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